EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

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APRIL, 1933

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 10 | APRIL, 1933 | NUMBER 4

Izaak Walton's "The Complete Angler, or The Contemplative Man's Recreation"

From "Much Loved Books", by Mr. James O'Donnell Bennett. We commend "The Complete Angler" to those who do not, as well as to those who do fish. A chapter read before retiring will prove a benediction.

"SOME of the 'choicely good'—in Walton's phrase —from 'The Complete Angler'."

"A good, honest, wholesome, hungry breakfast.

"Good company and good discourse are the very sinews of virtue.

"And for winter fly fishing—it is as useful as an almanac out of date.

"I tell you, scholar, fishing is an art, or at least it is an art to catch fish.

"I remember that a wise friend of mine did usually say, 'That which is everybody's business is nobody's business.'

"I will tell you, scholar, I have heard a grave divine say that God has two dwellings, one in heaven and the other in a meek and thankful heart.

"As for money, neglect it not: but note, that there is no necessity of being rich: for I told you there be as many miseries beyond riches as on this side them.

"I would you were a brother of the angle, for a companion that is cheerful, and free from swearing and scurrilous discourse, is worth gold; I love such mirth as does not make friends ashamed to look upon one another next morning.

"We may say of angling as Dr. Boteler (we spell it Butler now) said of strawberries: 'Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did'; and so, if I might be judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than angling.

"Come, let's to supper. Come, my friend Coridon, this trout looks lovely, it was twenty-two inches when it was taken, and the belly of it looked some part of it as yellow as a marigold, and part of it is as white as a lily, and yet, methinks, it looks better in this good sauce.

"I knew a man that had health and riches, and scveral houses, all beautiful, and ready-furnished; and would often trouble himself and family, to be removing from one house to another; and being asked by a friend, why he removed so often from one house to another? replied, 'It was to find content in some one of them.' But his friend, knowing his temper, told him, if he would find content in any of his houses, he must leave himself behind him; for content will never dwell but in a meek and quiet soul."

—IZAAK WALTON.

"One day Dean Stanley was guiding Mary Anderson among the storied memorials of Westminster Abbey. It must have been nearly half a century ago, for Galatea was in the glory of her youth and beauty then. The old man paused in the south transept before the mural tablet to the learned and prolific Isaac Casaubon—Casaubon the elder, who was professor of Greek at twenty-three and father of twenty children at fifty-five—and said he would show her the only piece of vandalism in the abbey that he was ever disposed to forgive. Then he laid his beautiful fingers in a caressing way upon a part of the tablet where had been scratched, evidently with a nail, the characters 'I. W. 1658'.

"Reading very late one night in a book about Izaak Walton, the dean had come upon a letter in which the author of 'The Complete Angler' confessed that he had done this thing—at the age of sixty-five, too, when he was old enough to know better. (It was probably the only mischief he did in his long

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and beneficient life.) But Dean Stanley was so excited and pleased that he seized a candle and hurried from the deanery into the dark abbey. He forgave all, for, like all men of parts, he loved Walton, and was only eager to verify the confession. There amid the shadows and the tombs and the silence he did verify it, and long afterwards he permitted Laurence Hutton to make a rubbing of the 'I. W. 1658', which was strictly against the rules by dean and chapter made and provided.

"A story, said Mr. Bryan, is worth telling only when it emphasizes something that is better than itself, and I think this story of gentle Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, seeking by candlelight in that vast and solemn gloom the memento sweet Izaak Walton had left more than two centuries before, is that kind of a story.

"For it is so that they who know his book have ever loved Walton—with the manly *tendresse*, the delicate sense of intimacy which is the fine flower of friendship.

"If everybody could be persuaded to make Walton's little book—'The Complete Angler' runs to less than 200 pages—a life possession this would be a quieter, sweeter, friendlier, but not less utile, world. Methought that sentence, when it sketched itself out of musing, was compact and sapient enough to serve for the first sentence of a little paper about the beloved fisherman. But, turning over one of the pleasantest books in the world—Charles Lamb's letters—I found that Elia had said the thing a hundred times better. 'Among all your readings,' he wrote in a letter to Coleridge, 'did you ever light upon Walton's "Complete Angler"? ...It breathes the very spirit of innocence, purity, and simplicity of heart.' ....And then this, which is the incomparable sentence:*'It would christianize every discordant, angry passion'*— and he added, 'Pray, make yourself acquainted with it.'

"Izaak Walton turned the technique of a sport into literature.

"Hark musingly, as one sitting at a brookside does, to the purling music that comes in Chapter IV, when Piscator (Walton) and his new friend Venator (the hunter reformed) are faring toward an inn at the close of the third day's fishing and talking and singing:

> 'But turn out of the way a little, good scholar, towards yonder high honeysuckle hedge; there we'll sit and sing, whilst this shower falls so gently upon the teeming earth, and gives yet a sweeter smell to the lovely flowers that adorn these verdant meadows. Look, under that broad beechtree, I sat down, when I was last this way a-fishing, and the birds in the adjoining grove seemed to have a friendly contention with an echo, whose dead voice seemed to live in a hollow tree, near to the brow of that primrose-hill; there I sat viewing the silver streams glide silently towards their center, the tempestuous sea; ... and sometimes I beguiled time by viewing the harmless lambs, some leaping securely in the cool shade, whilst others sported themselves in the cheerful sun; and saw others craving comfort from the swollen udders of their bleating dams. As I thus sat, these and other sights had so fully possessed my soul with content, that I thought, as the poet has happily expressed it,
>
> "I was for that time lifted above earth;
> And possessed joys not promis'd in my birth."'

"Here is the passage that leads into the longer passage of prose and verse—too long to more than caress here—the famous one wherein Piscator and Venator meet with Maudlin, the milkmaid, and her mother, and hear from them 'that smooth song which was made by Kit Marlow now at least fifty years ago', and the answer to it 'which was made by Sir Walter Raleigh in his younger days.'

'They were old fashioned poetry,' says Walton, 'but choicely good, I think much better than the strong lines that are now in fashion in this critical age.' And the milkmaid—she was choicely good, too:

> '.... "'twas a handsome milkmaid, that had not yet attained so much age and wisdom as to load her mind with any fears of many things that will never be, as too many men too often do; but she cast away all care, and sung like a nightingale. "She and I" (her mother said), "both love all anglers, they be such honest, civil, quiet men....Come, Maudlin, sing the first part to the gentlemen with a merry heart."'

"Those four or five pages of Chapter IV are Walton in his best sustained manner, and old Miss Mitford used to say that Maudlin, with her lack of fear of 'many things that will never be,' was own sister to Sir Philip Sydney's shepherd's boy in the 'Arcadia,' who was 'piping as though he should never be old.' That passage, too, is one of the treasures of English prose and worthy to be read with Walton's best, just as Walton's book itself is worthy to make one in a great trilogy of prose books of out of doors description and meditation. The first, to my thinking, is Thoreau's 'Walden,' the second 'The Complete Angler,' the third Gilbert White's 'Selborne'; 'Walden' strengthens;

'Selborne' opens the eyes, and the 'Angler'—ah, it sweetens. A smiling brook all the way, and it persuades to smiling.

"For the sheer pleasure of it, I must gather you another handful of Izaak's gentle, deathless phrases:

> 'The Great Secretary of Nature—Sir Francis Bacon.'

"Was more ever pressed into eight words! That is not in the 'Angler,' but in Walton's little life of holy George Herbert. In the same book, speaking of Herbert and Dr. Donne as hymnologists, he refers to certain lost hymns, and says:

> 'These hymns are now lost to us, but doubtless they were such as they two now sing in Heaven.'

"Another time he is describing the song of the nightingale—the music 'out of her little instrumental throat,' and he seems himself to burst into song:

> 'Lord what music hast Thou provided for the saints in Heaven, when Thou affordest bad men such music on earth.'

"This one he wrote in a copy of Dr. Sibbe's 'Returning Backslider':

> 'Of this blest man let this just praise be given, Heaven was in him before he was in Heaven.'

"Of Dr. Nowel, whom Parliament in the time of Elizabeth enjoined to make a catechism for public use, he said in the 'Angler':

> 'And the good old man, though he was very learned, yet knowing that God leads us not to Heaven by many nor by hard questions, like an honest Angler, made that good, plain, unperplexed catechism, which is printed with our good old Service-book.'

"But amid all his musing, Walton never maunders. No man was fuller of facts and few have known how to make facts so engaging. Somehow there is a touch of something ingratiating—a certain 'manner' to the telling—in this:

> 'Let me tell you, that camphire put with moss into your worm-bag with your worms, makes them, if many anglers be not very much mistaken, a tempting bait, and the angler more fortunate.'

"Even his recipes are literature, as the alluring directions in Chapter III for cooking a chub, or the more savory ones anent the pike that close Chapter VIII. Finishing them, you are ready to say with him, 'This dish is too good for any but anglers, or very honest men.' (I prize that comma.)

"Walton loved good talk, good manners, good eating, a good song, and good books—in the 'Angler' alone he refers to sixty-seven books and by the geniality of his nature, the acuteness of his observation, and the grace of his style, he has left us a living, speaking picture of the converse, the manners, the eating, the favorite songs, and favorite books of the sedate but hearty gentry and clergy of royalist sympathies who, in the austere decade of the Protectorate, sought surcease from contention in the placidest of recreations. His book was a soft, cool, sweet oasis in a troubled time. Such it remains into our time— a pleasant place of refreshment on the way and race of life. It remains, too, what it was in his lifetime, a veritable best seller. He wrote the 'Angler' at the age of sixty. Before he died in his ninety-first year five editions had been issued. Since then more than a hundred have appeared, and one of the very best of them is American, edited by Bethune, a clergyman. An excellent cheap edition with a good introduction was published by the Brentanos in 1901 in their series of 'Sportsman's Classics.'

"Samuel Johnson put the 'Angler' into a list of thirty essential books he made out for a young friend, and Boswell tells us that Walton's 'Lives' was one of the doctor's 'most favorite books.'

"Wordsworth wrote two exquisite sonnets on Walton, and Washington Irving so loved him that he made a pilgrimage with his brother Peter to his rustic haunts. Landor introduced him into that soul-delighting book, the 'Imaginary Conversations.' Hallam could not praise him too highly, and Lowell and Donald Grant Mitchell wrote pleasant essays about him.

"The old man lived in five reigns. When he was born, Shakespeare still had twenty-two years to live; when he died, Addison was a lad of eleven. Like his life and his books, his portrait is endearing—a kind, open, friendly, placid yet sensitive countenance that smiles at you with the eyes, a little whimsically. He sleeps in the south transept of Winchester Cathedral. In the glorious nave—the longest but one in Europe—Jane Austen is buried.

"Two of the kindest, wittiest, quietest, pleasantest persons that ever put pen to paper have that noble fane to shield them from the bustling of a contentious world."

Run of the Mine

The Wage Agreement Extension

ON MARCH 8, the elective officers of District 22, U. M. W. of A., with the approval of International President John L. Lewis, the International Board Member, and the four District Board Members, agreed to an extension of the present wage contract for a period of one year from May 1, 1933 to April 30, 1934, inclusive, rates and working conditions to remain unchanged.

The Union officials who advocated the extension displayed marked vision and business ability, more so when it is common knowledge that the production of coal has fallen continuously and the earnings of men employed are decreasing, with the further fact that no material reduction in the number of workmen unemployed is as yet in sight.

Another factor that entered into the situation was the possibility of a further reduction in the wage rates paid the railway employes, the present railway union schedules expiring October 31 next, the unfortunate financial condition of even the strongest railroads indicating the necessity for still more sweeping reductions in operating expenses.

There doubtless exist some few disappointed souls who had visions of a two or three weeks' convention to be held in Rock Springs or, more preferably, Cheyenne, where opportunity for the usual feast of reason and flow of soul might take place. The fact that a convention of this sort could not hope to increase earnings, but on the other hand, would necessitate the expenditure of $3,000 or $4,000 of the mine workers' funds, never means very much to a vocal minority. There is quite the same necessity for economy in Union expenses and administration at the present time as there is in individual and corporate expenditures, and again we repeat, the Union officers who saw fit to proceed without the usual convention displayed conspicuous wisdom and business ability. Union affairs in Wyoming may not be as well managed as a few individuals think they might be if placed under their control, but compared with the conditions that exist in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Missouri, Iowa and the southeast, there can not be much to complain of.

Workmen's Compensation

WHEN an employe receives injuries growing out of his employment, there should be no quibbling about workmen's compensation. The injured man should be treated fairly, even liberally. Unfortunately, many mine employes working half time, engage in other activities when not in and about the mines that carry equal and at times more hazards than does their regular employment. For example, in 1925, there were five fatal accidents in our Wyoming mines with six employes killed in automobile accidents, one murdered and one suicide. Doubtless, the non-fatal accidents suffered outside the mines are quite numerous.

Again, there is a disposition on the part of a few workmen receiving minor injuries to magnify same, particularly when the compensation received, plus sick benefits and outside accident insurance payments combined, equal or exceed the short time wages that might be earned. In too many cases, injured employes, after receiving initial treatment and bandaging from the surgeon, go away for days, either neglecting thereafter to have their injuries properly treated, or they otherwise attempt to treat themselves under unsanitary conditions, with the result that serious and prolonged infection frequently develops.

In some cases, the physicians who are responsible for the injured workmen fail in their duties, leaning either toward the employe or the employer, apparently forgetful of the fact that their exactness in passing upon the cause and merits of injury cases is just as much a matter of ethics as is the proper care of the injured person. There was recently made public a report of a commission appointed by then Governor Roosevelt of New York, in which it was said:

> "Analysis shows that the physicians employed by injured workmen testified uniformly that the workers were disabled as a result of the injury and said everything conducive to the granting of maximum awards. The physicians employed by the insurance companies, on the other hand, testified that the workers were entitled to little or no compensation. The finding of the impartial specialist is that under the present system much of the medical testimony given before the industrial board is determined by financial interest."

The Workmen's Compensation Law, long fought for by working men, should be conscientiously observed by the employer, employe, and physician, and exact justice should be accorded in every case.

Creating an Opportunity

PERHAPS the present time is the one most difficult in which to secure a chance, an opportunity. When business lags, when those seeking employment number hundreds of thousands, to many the situation seems hopeless, and yet new activities are being created, new tasks found by many. Necessarily the more energetic and resourceful rise to the top, all periods of depression are sifting periods.

A company manufacturing calendars found itself with a big plant and many employes with the demand for their product approaching zero. The jigsaw puzzle craze appeared and the splendid pictures made for calendars were translated into picture puzzles and the plant is going full blast. It is said that the people of the United States are huying jigsaw puzzles at the rate of 2,000,000 or 2,500,000 a month, and an export trade is being developed. The calendar man saw his opportunity.

As an example of the other extreme, the individual without a plant, without experience, and without credit, a story is told of a manager who advertised for a messenger boy. When the hour set for the hiring arrived, a secretary handed the manager's employment agent a note which read, "I am the boy at the end of the line. Don't do anything until you see me." He got the job. A mechanic appears at your door, telling you in a few convincing words that he can repair your roof, repoint the brick entrance to your home, or perhaps rake and clean up the yard. You like his approach and his enterprise and not only give him the job, but speak to your neighbors in his behalf.

The head of a great business once said, "Nearly all the men holding the better positions with the company made their own jobs. They suggested methods for saving, for the making of a better product. They helped us to create the business instead of waiting for the supervisory force to tell them something to do." Business will soon begin to expand. Who will get the jobs? "Don't do anything until you see me" is worth while remembering, but be somewhere in the line.

The Money Problem

MONEY, since it first appeared, has been a problem. To some, it is a question of getting enough to exist upon; to those who have money, the problem is to care for it and use it properly. More recently, artificial conditions set up by those who had both "much and little", have upset all business, and much discomfiture has been experienced. The "New York Times," in a recent issue, carried a very informative article on the money question. Certain of the facts presented are worth restating.

To begin with, the United States has more gold than any other nation in the world. It has also a larger supply of money than it had at any previous time in our history. The recent issue of Federal Reserve bills was absolutely unnecessary except as a medium for restoring confidence. It is questionable if any great portion of the new money printed will ever reach the public, but the mere providing of same accomplished what the government sought.

The last available statement of gold reserves, that is, gold in reserve and not in circulation, as reported by the Federal Reserve Board, is shown below:

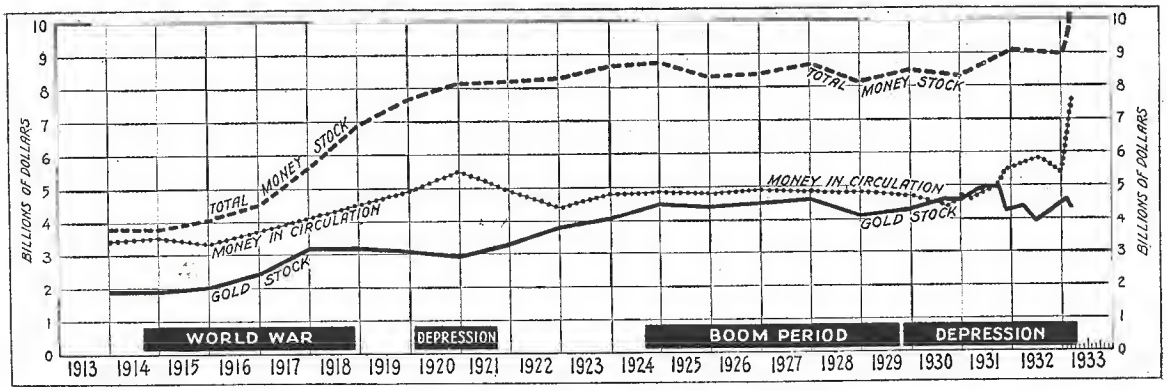
United States	$ 4,064,000,000
France	3,221,000,000
England	583,000,000
Switzerland	477,000,000
Spain	436,000,000
Netherlands	415,000,000
Russia	368,000,000
Belgium	361,000,000
Argentina	341,000,000
Italy	307,000,000
Japan	212,000,000
Germany	192,000,000
All others	914,000,000
Total	$11,891,000,000

It will be seen that the United States not only leads in gold reserves, but it has 34 per cent of the entire world gold reserves. France alone follows close to the United States.

Leaving gold for the moment, we find that the nation was well stocked with money on February 1, before bank moratoriums became prevalent. On June 30, 1929, business was at its peak, and yet on February 1, 1933, when the nation thought it was broke, we had more money than we had in 1929. Here are the figures:

	1929	*1933*
Gold coin and bullion	$4,324,000,000	$4,553,000,000
Silver dollars	540,000,000	540,000,000
Subsidiary silver	304,000,000	307,000,000
Minor coin	120,000,000	126,000,000
United States notes	347,000,000	347,000,000
National banknotes	704,000,000	881,000,000
Reserve banknotes	4,000,000	3,000,000
Federal Reserve notes	2,195,000,000	2,937,000,000
Total	$8,538,000,000	$9,694,000,000

The graph reproduced herewith, for a twenty-year period, showing our World War, post-war depression, boom period, and the recent depression period currency supply, tells an even fuller story:


BILLIONS OF DOLLARS
TOTAL MONEY STOCK
MONEY IN CIRCULATION
GOLD STOCK
WORLD WAR
DEPRESSION
BOOM PERIOD
DEPRESSION
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933

What has been the trouble? National extravagance, a Congress that refused to function constructively (witness the attempt to increase bonus payments when the nation's business was on the rocks, the President pilloried when he protested), and vicious speculation by certain large bankers was at the bottom of the whole trouble. Our banking system must be recast and strengthened, the expense of every branch of government must be reduced, and a broader spirit of co-operation between industry, transportation and labor must be brought about.

President Roosevelt has made a splendid start, and will go farther if Congress does not relapse into its old tactics of opposition and political fence fixing. We have legalized beer again, but this recalls the remark made by Brisbane relative to the revenue that beer will contribute, "What our best financial minds have not been able to do, the humble, but industrious beer drinker is expected to accomplish." Let us hope "it ain't going to rain any more."

Sour Mr. Green

SUCH was the heading of an editorial published in "Chicago Journal of Commerce", issue of March 13. Here is the article:

> "With everyone in America smiling smiles which have been absent for three years—in anticipation—Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, continues his gloomy but grasping talk. The present does not look hopeful to him; he is still talking revolution; but he is willing to support the president, after Mr. Green's fashion, even though he does not approve of the new secretary of labor. He warns in his pledge of support that: 'it would be a fatal mistake for the business and professional interests of the nation to assume that labor will continue to exercise disciplinary control and self-restraint if it is forced to suffer indescribable impoverishment and unspeakable distress much longer.' Then he asks, without discussing means, for an increase in wages and commodity prices 'before unemployment can be overcome.'
>
> "Mr. Green has not yet learned that two plus two make four, and that if the first two is increased to four there is nothing but void where the second two was originally. He has consistently promoted the depression by stretching the figures on unemployment. He has done not one constructive thing through the whole period of stress, and he expects commodity prices to be made to order at his fiat, as the farm board might.
>
> "Boy, bring Mr. Green some sunshine."

When Mr. Green was with the U. M. W. of A., and during the first few years of his connection with the American Federation of Labor as its President, he spoke and wrote conservatively and constructively. In later years, he has unfortunately shown a carping, critical attitude that has taken him nowhere. It was generally reported that President Hoover offered Mr. Green the position of Secretary of Labor when Secretary Davis resigned, but the offer was declined. Then, when President Hoover nominated Mr. W. N. Doak, Mr. Green challenged the President's appointment, provoking merited rebuke, and again when President Roosevelt appointed Miss Perkins to the position, Mr. Green again expresses his unhappiness.

The statement by Mr. Green quoted by the Journal, which hints at radical action by labor if certain things are not done, in Western parlance, "takes in a lot of territory". Mr. Green never had to dig up a semi-monthly payroll for a coal company or any other industry, nor has he ever tried for example, as a coal salesman, to "increase commodity prices". Spending the money contributed to the A. F. of L. by several thousand workmen is a different thing from earning money through a business to pay workmen. Mr. Green really needs a few months' experience on what an Englishman once referred to as "the paying side of the Tweed". He has been on the "collecting" side too long.

Economy in School Management

AS THIS is written, the President of the United States has been given rather extraordinary authority to reduce the cost of government expense, even to reducing some of the extravagant payments made to men who served in the Spanish-American and the Great War. Only a year ago, the so-called Bonus Army, backed by politicians, were demanding that a billion dollars be handed over to those who were enlisted during the Great War. Today, we find the National Commander of The American Legion commending modifications of the many unwarranted allowances made to discharged soldiers, thousands of whom come under the category referred to by Hon. Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, and candidate for the Presidency in 1928. Mr. Smith recently said:

> "I don't see why we should say a man who stayed in a training camp here where he got new bridge-work in his mouth and the absinthe boiled out of his system by regular living should get benefits because he was hit by a taxicab ten years later."

The Legion is finding itself, so should all other citizens who spend the taxpayers' money.

Among the many equally insistent elements which persistently clamor for additional public expenditures, are those who follow the teaching profession, and who, with a few notable exceptions, resist every attempt to reduce public school expenditures. Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President Emeritus of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, is one of those who is willing to face the facts. Dr. Pritchett recently said:

> "If any man imagines that public education can escape the demand for retrenchment that confronts every other public activity, he is deceiving himself.
>
> "In a word, there has gone on in our school system the same extraordinary overproduction and costly expansion that has characterized our industrial expansion of the past two decades.
>
> "And the same necessity confronts public education that confronts industry—reform, retrenchment, and the return to a simpler and more sincere conception of a tax-supported education the state should offer.
>
> "For industry, and no less for education, a day of reckoning has come.
>
> "The courses of study should be fewer and simpler, and should look to the training of the habits of the mind rather than the furnishing of information."

Our public school system has drifted entirely away from the theory that formerly governed, that an education was something worth striving for, involving constant study and work. Today, thanks to the organized educational machine whose gift is that of making jobs through propaganda, the old theory of "Mark Hopkins and a student sitting on opposite ends of a log", making for education, has been supplanted with the more modern idea that the school should be half study room and half entertainment, and if any number of those attending cannot study, then give them all entertainment.

If the cold facts are to be faced frankly, then we must admit that our theory of universal education is a mistaken premise, this for the simple reason that a large percentage of humanity always has and always will be incapable of absorbing what the people call and pay for as education. This rule applies to Kings and Commoners alike. A large percentage of those of royal blood grade from morons down to imbeciles. Nature has no favored class. Every child should be given opportunity, but when opportunity must be salved with extravagant assembly halls, moving pictures, enforced athletics, with bands of students running here and there across the country, out of their class room for days and weeks, then education assumes the proportions of a circus. The American people have been receiving a line of education that all can absorb, the keynote of which is that you cannot forever continue to spend more than you receive.

Coal Mining and Sheep Raising

THERE would seem to be very little relation between the mining of coal and the raising of sheep in the state of Wyoming, but nevertheless, the production of coal has, with a few modifications, kept step with the material progress of the nation, and as sheep raising is one of the principal industries of Wyoming, there must be a definite relation between the coal mining and sheep raising industries.

We are indebted to "The Wyoming Wool Grower" for a very informative statement relative to the rise and fall of the sheep industry of Wyoming. The peak year of sheep raising in Wyoming was 1909, when the state had 4,596,804 sheep valued at $21,574,540, an average of $4.69 per head. In 1932, the number of sheep fell to 2,803,986, their value falling to $9,387,006, an average of $3.34 per head.

The "Wool Grower" gives the following information concerning the industry in this state from 1886 to the present:

Year	No. Sheep	Total Value	Head Value
1886	308,997	$ 469,825	$1.52
1887	421,788	637,438	1.51
1888	407,517	750,918	1.84
1889	459,991	794,557	1.73
1890	476,214	760,871	1.60
1891	550,368	931,762	1.69
1892	639,205	1,204,787	1.88
1893	785,453	1,550,438	1.97
1894	881,695	1,355,731	1.54
1895	1,172,810	1,762,606	1.50
1896	1,308,063	2,317,084	1.77
1897	1,391,795	2,500,286	1.80
1898	1,597,202	2,913,164	1.82
1899	2,164,702	4,380,681	2.02
1900	2,624,689	5,426,493	2.06
1901	2,848,711	5,737,219	2.01
1902	3,296,318	6,777,606	2.06
1903	2,796,286	5,322,075	1.90
1904	2,631,468	5,211,839	1.98
1905	2,658,450	5,583,587	2.10
1906	2,874,686	6,077,536	2.06
1907	3,329,633	8,702,167	2.61
1908	3,337,329	8,854,156	2.65
1909	4,596,804	21,574,540	4.69
1910	4,211,441	19,895,643	4.72
1911	3,880,939	13,164,545	3.39
1912	3,107,483	10,389,421	3.34
1913	2,886,408	9,762,544	3.38
1914	2,722,823	9,108,647	3.34
1915	2,763,886	9,249,443	3.34
1916	2,768,178	10,657,532	3.85
1917	2,550,736	12,520,940	4.90
1918	2,514,349	24,084,952	9.57
1919	2,719,249	22,406,925	8.24
1920	2,143,505	18,426,657	8.59
1921	2,010,763	8,925,571	4.44
1922	1,922,372	7,663,241	3.98
1923	1,914,247	11,625,294	6.07
1924	1,843,090	11,648,307	6.32
1925	1,936,398	14,177,356	7.32
1926	1,982,965	15,480,438	7.80
1927	2,196,876	15,813,948	7.19
1928	2,395,411	17,367,700	7.25
1929	2,501,793	18,224,042	7.28
1930	2,558,129	17,479,854	6.83
1931	2,783,599	14,318,849	5.14
1932	2,803,986	9,387,006	3.34

It will be observed that following the peak year of 1909, the real low point was reached in 1924, when the number of sheep fell to 1,843,090, their average value, however, $6.32, or nearly double that of 1932.

The Wyoming sheep will come back, slowly however, the sheep raiser suffering from substitute foods in quite the same measure that the coal producers have suffered from substitute fuels. Among other factors that enter into this situation is the fact that the American workman is not compelled to produce the same foot-pounds of energy formerly demanded, and does not consume the same volume of heavy food formerly required. Again, the multiplicity of cereal substitutes have largely taken the place of the meat and potatoes almost generally used as staple foods. The above comments may savor of "technocracy", but withal, there is something in same.

Death of Famous Scout's Daughter

ON MARCH 17, Mrs. Virginia Bridger Hahn, the last surviving child of the famous Western pioneer and scout, Jim Bridger, was buried at Thermopolis, Wyoming. Mrs. Hahn was the daughter of a Ute Indian woman, and was born at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, 84 years ago. Until two years ago, she had resided for many years in Kansas, returning to Wyoming to die in the country pioneered by her noted father more than one hundred years ago.

Among Jim Bridger's noted achievements was the discovery of the Great Salt Lake, and invaluable service was rendered the United States Army by Scout Bridger in the early days of Western exploration.

Citizens Military Training Camps

In 1932, more than 37,000 young men attended and were trained at the various Citizens Military Training Camps in the United States, similar training to be given to an equal number of men at the different camps during the months of June, July and August this year.

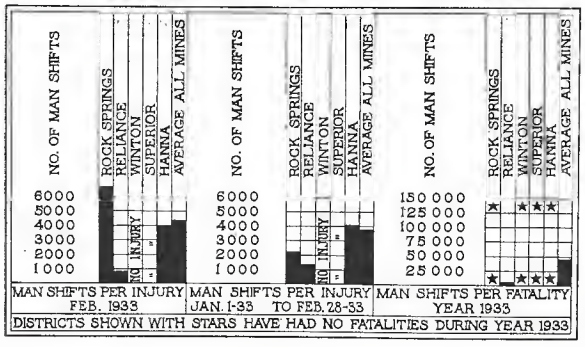
Candidates must be between 17 and 24 years of age, their transportation to and from camp, food, uniform, equipment, tents, laundry service and medical attention, if needed, to be furnished the campers by the United States Government.

There is no obligation for further military service entailed by attendance at these camps. A postal card addressed to the Citizens Military Training Camp Officer at the U. S. Army post nearest you, or to the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington, D. C., or to the U. S. Army Information Service, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, will bring further information and necessary application blanks to those interested.

Whatever your hands find to do, that do with all the might that is in you. That is the lesson of all experience. Face every task with a determination to conquer its difficulties and never to let them conquer you. No task is too small to be done well. For the man who is worthy, who is fit to perform the deeds of the world, even the greatest sooner or later the opportunity to do them will come. He can abide his time, can rest—"Safe in himself as in a fate."—*Colonel George W. Goethals.*

Make It Safe

February Accident Graph



DURING February there were 5 accidents that caused a loss of 13 or more days to each of the injured men, two of them being estimated to disable the men for a period of 90 days or more. In other words, for the month, there was too great a severity rate, and, if it continues, we will have a very poor safety record at the end of the year.

At least four of the five accidents were avoidable, there being no excuse for their happening.

In one or two cases the mine management was at fault, in the others, the workmen were personally to blame.

There was some improvement over the previous month's record, and a slight increase in manshifts per injury over the record made for the month and period in 1932.

Some good advice for all was recently published in the National Safety Council News Letter, from Mr. W. H. Comins, General Chairman of last year's Mining Section, who said:

> "It occurs to me that everyone vitally interested in the accident prevention movement should emphasize the tried and true principles of safety and not join any modernistic group regardless of certain temporary enthusiasm that is accorded Technocracy and new and untried solutions for our economic ills.
>
> That old formula:
>
> CLEAR HEADS—
> STEADY HANDS—
> WATCHFUL EYES—
> SEE THAT YOU HAVE THEM—
> SEE THAT YOU USE THEM
>
> cannot be improved upon by modernistic thought."

Mr. Comin's formula is one that all can use and would, if put into practice each day, lessen the number of our injuries.

BY MINES
MONTH OF FEBRUARY

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-Shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	2,164	1	2,164
Rock Springs No. 8..	3,233	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	1,215	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	1,696	2	848
Reliance Outside....	650	1	650
Winton No. 1.....	2,723	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	746	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	1,324	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	1,293	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	28	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	1,460	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	1,031	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	468	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	1,901	1	1,901
Hanna No. 6.....	136	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	1,554	0	No Injury

FEBRUARY INJURIES

Name	*Nature of Injuries*	*Cause of Accident*	*Period of Disability*	*District*	*Mine*	*Section*
Steve Havrillo	Bruised loin, abrasion of right knee and shin.	Struck by falling face coal	14 d.	Rock Springs	4	2
Joe Dominiski	Fracture of right collar bone	Squeezed between car and prop	Est. 90 d.	Reliance	4	4
Pete Puskkin	Contused finger	Stumbled while carrying conveyor pan	Not known	Reliance	4	2
Tom Jelouchan	Left inguinal hernia	Pushing pit cars at tipple	Est. 90 d.	Reliance	Outside	
Isaiah Sherratt	Strained back	Lifting car onto track	13 d.	Hanna	4	3

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1933

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Man-Shifts Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	4,543	2	2,272
Rock Springs No. 8..	6,371	4	1,593
Rock Springs Outside.	2,501	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	4,021	3	1,340
Reliance Outside ...	1,427	1	1,427
Winton No. 1.....	5,527	0	No Injury
Winton Outside.....	1,547	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	2,982	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	2,714	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	61	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	3,277	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ...	2,231	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	1,060	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	3,645	2	1,823
Hanna No. 6.....	261	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	3,123	0	No Injury

BY DISTRICTS

MONTH OF FEBRUARY

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Man-Shifts Per Injury
Rock Springs.....	6,612	1	6,612
Reliance	2,346	3	782
Winton	3,469	0	No Injury
Superior	5,136	0	No Injury
Hanna	4,059	1	4,059
All Districts.....	21,622	5	4,324

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1933

Rock Springs	13,415	6	2,236
Reliance	5,448	4	1,362
Winton	7,074	0	No Injury
Superior	11,265	0	No Injury
Hanna	8,089	2	4,045
All Districts.....	45,291	12	3,774
All Districts..... (1932)	56,893	16	3,556

Some Observations On Occurrence of Coal Mine Fatalities in 1932

TENTATIVE figures, now available as to coal mine fatalities in 1932, place the total at 1,166 against 1,463 (final figures) in 1931. West Virginia had the largest number of fatalities, 263, a decided improvement over the 351 of 1931. Pennsylvania anthracite came second with 245 fatalities also a much better showing than the 383 of the previous year. Pennsylvania bituminous is third with 158 or considerably fewer than the 210 in 1931. Fourth place goes to Illinois with 114, an increase over the 92 of 1931, and fifth place to Kentucky with 101, a slight decrease from the 110 of the previous year.

Falls of roof and side in mines caused 598 fatalities out of the 1,166 fatalities for the year 1932; 160 from West Virginia, 142 from Pennsylvania anthracite, 92 from Pennsylvania bituminous, 51 from Kentucky, 34 from Illinois and 23 from Ohio. Of the smaller producing states, Colorado with 14 fatalities from falls of roof and side had the poorest showing; Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina, and Michigan had no fatalities from falls in 1932.

Underground haulage caused 180 fatalities in 1932, 54 being in West Virginia, 33 in Pennsylvania anthracite, 33 in Pennsylvania bituminous, 12 in Kentucky, 11 in Illinois, and 9 in Colorado. The following coal mining states escaped haulage fatalities in 1932: Alaska, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Texas.

Gas or dust explosions caused 167 fatalities, 54 in Virginia, 54 in Illinois, 23 in Kentucky, 14 in New Mexico, 7 in West Virginia, 7 in Pennsylvania anthracite, 3 in Pennsylvania bituminous, 2 in Washington, and 1 each in Colorado, Maryland and Oklahoma.

Explosions caused 32 fatalities (to which, however should be added at least as many more if explosions due to explosives were included). Pennsylvania anthracite had 14 fatalities due to explosives, Pennsylvania bituminous 4, Illinois 3, Kansas and Ohio 2 each, and each of the following had one: Arkansas, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Virginia and West Virginia.

Electricity (excluding explosions started by electric arcs) caused 48 fatalities underground in the coal mines of the United States in 1932. Thirteen occurred in West Virginia, 6 in Pennsylvania bituminous, 6 in Kentucky, 5 in Pennsylvania anthracite, 4 in Alabama, 2 in each of the following states: Colorado, Indiana, New Mexico, Virginia and Washington, and one in each of these states: Arkansas, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee.

Mining machines caused 19 fatalities in coal mines in 1932, 7 in West Virginia, 5 in Pennsylvania bituminous, 3 in Kentucky, 2 in Illinois, 1 in Indiana, and 1 in Virginia.

Shaft accidents caused 11 deaths in 1932 in the coal mines of the United States, 2 in West Virginia, 2 in Iowa, and one in each of the following states: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio and Oklahoma. Surface fatalities at coal mines numbered 63 in 1932, 15 being in West Virginia, 13 in Pennsylvania anthracite, 10 in Pennsylvania bituminous, 7 in Illinois, 4 in Kentucky, 3 in Iowa and in Utah, 2 in Kansas, Oklahoma and Virginia, and 1 in Ohio and Wyoming.

Total underground fatalities in coal mines in 1932 numbered 1,092, shaft fatalities 11, and surface fatalities 63.—*From March News Letter National Safety Council.*

Safety Awards for 1933

THE Safety Awards for the year 1933 will include:

TO UNDERGROUND EMPLOYES

One five-passenger automobile.
Nine cash prizes:
One prize of $200.
Four prizes of $100.
Four prizes of $50.

TO UNDERGROUND SECTION FOREMEN

One prize of $150.
One prize of $100.

TO SURFACE EMPLOYES

One prize of $100.
Two prizes of $50.

1. The present method of dividing the mines into underground sections will be maintained, with a Section Foreman in charge of Safety work in each Section.

2. The Surface employes at Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton, Superior, and Hanna will be placed in five sections, with a Section Foreman in charge of each section.

3. A careful record of all lost-time injuries will be maintained for each section, underground and surface. A lost-time injury is hereby defined as any injury received while in the service of the Company, which prevents the injured employe from reporting for work on the first working day following such injury.

4. To all underground employes working in a section in which no lost time injury has occurred during the year and who have not sustained a lost-time injury, a ticket will be given enabling the employe to participate in the award of the prizes listed for underground employes.

5. To the employe holding the first ticket drawn will be awarded the first prize, a five passenger automobile. With the award of the automobile, all outstanding tickets held by the remaining underground employes of the mine receiving the automobile, will be barred from further participation in the awards.

6. To the employes holding the next 9 tickets drawn (excluding those barred by Rule 5) will be awarded the nine cash prizes in the order and amounts shown above.

7. To the underground Section Foreman in charge of the section in which the employe winning the automobile is employed, will be given a cash prize of $150. To the underground Section Foreman in charge of the section in which the first cash prize is awarded, will be given a prize of $100. If more than one Foreman has been in charge of each of the winning sections during the year, the two cash prizes will be divided among the several Foremen on a time basis.

8. To surface employes who have not sustained a lost-time injury during the year (see rule 3 for definition of lost-time injury), a ticket will be given enabling the employe to participate in the award of the prizes listed for surface employes.

9. A separate drawing for surface employes will be made, and to the employes whose names are drawn cash prizes in the order and amounts shown above will be awarded.

Safety in and about the Company's mines can only be secured by the continuous active interest of each and every employe. The carelessness of the individual creates a hazard that many are frequently compelled to share. The improvement in our accident record made in 1932 should inspire every Foreman and employe to greater effort and interest.

No. 4 Mine Rock Springs, and "C" Mine, Superior, Again Awarded Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Awards

During the week, The Union Pacific Coal Company has been advised that these two mines, on account of going through the year 1932 without a fatality, have been awarded the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association certificate.

You will recall that the presentation was made to these two mines last year at the conclusion of the First Aid Field Day contest in the Old Timers' Building on June 10. The award this year will be made during the First Aid contest again. The following is the record of these two mines:

"C" Mine, Superior, has worked for nearly 5.5 years from July 6, 1927, through December 31, 1932, with an average of 133 employes, working 1,474,600 man hours, and producing 1,193,567 tons of coal, without a fatality.

No. 4 Mine, Rock Springs, has worked from April 17, 1923, through December 31, 1932, or more than 9.5 years, with an average of 221 employes, working 3,441,360 man hours, and producing 2,699,174 tons of coal, without a fatality.

The congratulations of the entire Union Pacific Coal Company organization are accorded these two mines for their splendid record. Let us hope that this fine performance will be an incentive for more of our mines to win this award.

"How did you get on in your action for compensation against the man whose dog bit you?"

"He had a clever lawyer who proved that I bit the dog."

February Injuries

STEVE HAVRILLO, *Faceman, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Bruised right loin, abrasion over right knee and shin. Period of disability, 14 days. Steve was pulling down loose face coal with a pick into the Duckbill, after the face had been undercut. A piece of coal burst off the face, and, while trying to get in the clear, Steve tripped over the Duckbill. This accident was avoidable. Every face man should know about the hazards of loose face coal, and, when the face is being trimmed before drilling, the duckbill can be stopped, and, when the slips in the face are very loose, a bar instead of a pick can be used to pull down the coal.

JOE DOMINISKI, *Loader Head man, Reliance No. 4 Mine.* Fracture of right collar bone. Period of disability, estimated 90 days. Joe was loader head man on the outby shaking conveyor of two that were working in rooms turned off an entry. He had finished loading his trip and was assisting the motorman and other loader head man to couple his trip onto the inside trip when he was squeezed between a prop and the cars. This accident was avoidable and inexcusable. The mine management is to be censured for allowing a unit to be put into operation before being properly installed. Joe is also at fault for trying to couple moving cars.

PETE PUSKKIN, *Faceman, Reliance No. 4 Mine.* Contused finger. Period of disability not known. While helping to carry a shaking conveyor pan, Pete stumbled, the pan dropping on his index finger. This accident could have been avoided by keeping the traveling way clean, and by the workman watching his own step.

TOM JELOUCHAN, *Tippleman, Reliance Outside.* Left inguinal hernia. Period of disability estimated 90 days. Tom claims that while he was pushing cars at the tipple and hooking them onto the plane rope, he received a hernia. Such injuries can be avoided to a certain extent if all employes will exercise good judgment in placing themselves in the proper position to lift heavy objects.

I. SHERRATT, *Mechanical Loader helper, Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Sprained back. Period of disability, 13 days. Isaiah claims that while he was lifting an empty car onto the track he strained his back, and alleges he injured himself on February 6th, but did not report the injury until February 13. He evidently is not familiar with his rule book which states very clearly *when* an *accident should be reported.*

JOE RADAKOVICH, *Faceman, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Fracture of left small toe. Period of disability, estimated 30 days. Joe received a fracture of the small toe, left foot, when a small piece of rock fell from between the timbers where he was standing about 20 feet from the face. He was working a double shift and had not received a newly charged lamp. Consequently at the time of his injury he was practically in the dark. This is an exceedingly poor practice, and, as long as it is continued, we can expect to have even more serious injuries than this one.

Joe was injured in January, but through oversight his injury was not published in the last issue of the magazine.

Requirements For Scout Teams Competing in First Aid Contest

The annual First Aid Contest will be held this year in June. probably Friday the ninth, and in order that all teams will have the same opportunity for training the following are the preliminary requirements.

Each district, namely Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton. Superior and Hanna, will be limited to one team each of Boy Scouts, one team of Senior Girl Scouts and one team of Junior Girl Scouts.

All team members must have their registration receipts by June 1, 1933.

All contestants must be under 18 years of age.

Scratches Are Sometimes Death Warrants

Strange, isn't it, how we always take it for granted that if an accident is going to happen somebody else will be the victim. It just doesn't seem possible that WE could get hurt! It's the other fellow who is careless. At least that's the average reaction.

But cold facts tell us that about 19,000 workers are killed in industrial accidents each year and about 2,500,000 others suffer lost time injuries.

But what has all this to do with "scratches," you ask? Just this: Many of these accidents can be traced right back to a seemingly unimportant scratch, cut or bruise. No wound is trivial when the spectre of infection lurks in the background. A pin prick may carry the venom of the rattlesnake. "Just a slight scratch" may prove a death sentence.

Don't be foolish about the so-called "little injury." Much better to consider it important until the doctor says otherwise. Put yourself in his care. Let HIM tell you it doesn't amount to much.

Report to your foreman at once for proper medical treatment and don't lose any time in getting to the first aid room. Just remember that infections can be prevented much easier than they can be stopped.—*Shorty Sez Series, No. 21.*

WHY DID HE CALL A DOCTOR?

Doctor—Great Heavens! Who stuffed that towel in the patient's mouth?

Patient's Husband—I did, Doc. You said the main thing was to keep her quiet.

April

The derivation of the name of the month April is rather uncertain, but is most generally conceded to be from the Latin "aperire", meaning to open, thus carrying an allusion to the fact that it is the season in which buds of trees, flowers, etc., open. In Italy, in ancient days, on April 28th was held the festival of Floralia in honor of the return of the flowers.

*

April Fools' Day, or All-Fools' Day, is the name given to April 1st, in allusion to the practice of playing practical jokes, sending persons on wild-goose chases, etc., the custom in Scotland being known as "hunting the gowk" (the cuckoo), while France and other countries also carry on along similar lines.

*

April 1st in Wyoming and some other states has a significance—that date being set aside as a holiday commemorating the granting of "8 hours shall constitute a day's labor", in which men and women belonging to the various labor unions join in a huge parade, entertainment with speeches by prominent labor leaders, etc., etc.

*

This year, on April 16, occurs Easter, the annual festival observed throughout Christendom in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The word Easter is presumed to have been derived from Eostre, or Ostara, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of Spring, to whom the month answering to our April was dedicated. Easter day is supposed to be the first Sunday after the full moon following the vernal equinox. Its celebration or observance in early days was a matter of much controversy and not until the calendar was corrected by Pope Gregory in 1582 was it universally accepted.

Opera of the Mine Whistles

Just as four o'clock comes creepin' 'round
In the lazy summer time,
A little opera takes place with the town
Of Rock Springs as the stage, and,
Strangest of all, the various coal mines are the actors.
As the hands of the clock reach the hour of four
It's a cue for the opera to begin.
First, from the southeast end of town,
Comes the rich baritone of the Central
Blaring forth one long blast and a short one,
Letting all know that the mine will
Again rob Mother Earth of her black power on the morrow.

Blairtown next blazes forth a fine tenor voice
That swells as it proudly soars o'er the housetops
And hills of that mining town,
And, as the silvery notes slowly fade away,
With their echoes still haunting the valley,
The miners nod and say to each other,
"Just as I thought, she ain't going to
Work but two days again this week."

While the men launch forth into the favorite talk
Of the future of coal mining and kindred subjects,
Lady Megeath takes the stage amid the applause
Of the switch engine on the railroad track
As it calls for a clear crossing at "C" Street.
Very modestly, she lifts her beautiful contralto voice
To the fluffy, white clouds overhead, and,
After an encore of a short solo,
Accompanied by the rumbling of the round-house turntable,
She has informed her miners that
On the morrow they'll have a holiday.

Now comes the feature of the late afternoon,
None other than Mr. U. P. at Number four,
Great is the stir as he gallantly takes the stage
Amid the shouting of gigantic boilers and loud humming
Of the generators at his feet.
Now he bursts into song with deep-throated bass
That he only can produce,
For his song is usually the longest of all,
Many men in his employ and he must please them.
So pours forth his melodious notes,
Thundering back and forth in echoes,
That all must report in the morning
And fill the Union Pacific orders.
The miner at rest in his little home
Lowers his paper to inform his wife
That he wants ham in his bucket instead of beef.

—*Allred.*

Gardens

The time is drawing nigh when the housewife will busy herself with planting seeds indoors, later on transplanting outdoors. If you have no old window frame available for outdoor duty, old clay pots, tin dish pan, stewing kettles, etc., that have been discarded due to holes worn through, may be put in service inside the house in a sunny location with good results. Our season is necessarily behind those of adjoining states. Insist upon getting seeds freshly put upon the market and plant them in containers at least four inches deep so good hardy roots will be formed prior to setting outside. If the plants show too rapid progress, place them out of reach of the sun for several days which will retard their advance.

WITHOUT WARNING

Fair Motorist: "Oh, I'm dreadfully sorry I stopped so suddenly without warning you. I'm afraid I've telescoped your radiator and hood."

Second Motorist: "That's perfectly all right. Don't worry; my car was too long anyway."

Engineering Department

Mountain Sculpture[x]

By C. E. SWANN

GUTZON BORGLUM, impetuous virtuoso of the sculptor's tools, who exploded the theory that one must be born abroad to achieve the heights as an artist, is an American sculptor. He was born in Idaho on March 25, 1867. He was educated at St. Mary's College (Kansas) and studied the fundamentals of art in Omaha and the San Francisco Art Association, and during 1890-93, Mr. Borglum topped off his training in Paris and speedily won acclaim as a sculptor in all parts of the world, after first having successfully tried painting as a medium of expression. His statues adorn the gathering places of large cities on both sides of the Atlantic, and he has designed commemorative coins for our government.

After completing his studies at Paris, he returned to America, but in 1896 went to London, and exhibited sculpture and painting there and in Paris.

A profile of the nearly-completed Washington head which is sixty feet high.

In 1902 he moved his studio to New York. He was a disciple of Rodin. The huge scale of many of his conceptions can be compared only with that of antique oriental monuments. For example, he proposed a Confederate Memorial on Stone Mountain near Atlanta, Georgia, to be cut in relief along the face of that granite mountain as a frieze representing an army on the march, conspicuous from a great distance.

Stone Mountain, situated about fifteen miles north of Atlanta, Georgia, is a solid grey granite monadnock, shaped like a half parabola, 867 feet high, nearly a mile long, and without a tree, shrub, or patch of earth to disguise the stone.

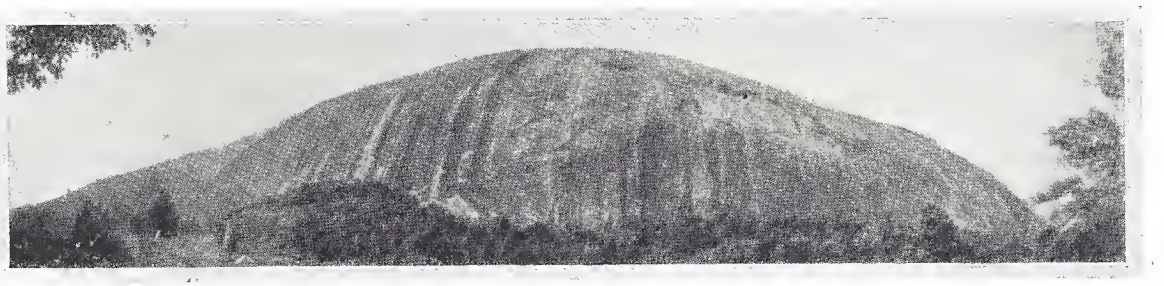
The design proposed by Mr. Borglum, in 1916, for the Stone Mountain Memorial, was 200 feet high and 1,300 feet long, was to represent the army of the Confederacy with Robert E. Lee and other Southern leaders at its head. Work was begun by Borglum in 1917 under the auspices of the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association, interrupted by the World War, and continued in 1923-25, when a dispute with the Stone Mountain Monumental Association, which raised the funds, resulted in his dismissal. In 1926 Augustus Lukeman was employed as Borglum's successor, but it appears that the work on the new design is not progressing satisfactorily. Borglum's head of Lee was unveiled in 1924, and a section of Lukeman's work was unveiled in 1928, but the total then accomplished represented but a corner of one section of the complete design.

When Mr. Borglum was dismissed, he destroyed his models, fought two indictments brought against him for so doing, and was upheld by the courts. From Georgia he turned to South Dakota, and there began the carving of an even more colossal epic which will depict four presidents of the nation, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Roosevelt, in the granite of Mt. Rushmore. This work will require several more years. Meanwhile, the Stone Mountain venture progressed slowly in the hands of another sculptor, and activity was finally suspended in 1928 because of a shortage of funds.

When overtures to resume the work were made to him, Mr. Borglum advanced new ideas and suggested enlarging the scale of the figures, as originally planned, to even more heroic proportions. In view of his success at Mt. Rushmore, it is likely that the sculptor will have his way, and it is also probable that the South will be pleased with what he will leave to posterity.

When undertaking the work at Stone Mountain

xInformation from Du Pont Magazine and other sources.



Stone Mountain is said to be the largest single body of granite in the world. It was here that Mr. Borglum first undertook to carve colossal figures with dynamite.

in 1917 the paramount problem facing Mr. Borglum was the removal of granite in great quantities, quickly, at minimum expense, and without danger or injury to the stone that must be saved for carving purposes.

Modern work, through the use of mechanical developments and inventions of all kinds, has naturally and necessarily increased in volume, and it became mandatory to view the accomplishment of this work in terms of modern volume of productive work. Everything in modern civilization has so expanded that the very scale, the breadth of one's thought, is no longer limited by town, city, county or state, but daily reaches to the boundaries of the world. Telegraphy, the telephone, transportation, modern highways, automobiles, aeroplanes and more recently the radio have placed inhabitants of the remotest places in instantaneous touch with the doings and thought of the world.

It would seem that an unconscious or subconscious response to this world-wide change was responsible for Mr. Borglum's undertaking the gigantic project of stone sculpture for Stone Mountain as he was without experience in that kind of work, for which there was no precedent. The ways, means and methods had never been worked out. Mr. Borglum states, "Somehow it seemed quite natural to approach a wall 800 feet high and 3,000 feet long, containing some sixty acres of granite available for carving. But it is not reasonable to suppose that anyone would undertake such a task, under such conditions, without question and much guessing, and without a dominating anxiety as to the mechanics of the work in hand. What could I do, what should be done to remove the stone with the rapidity and facility that one works over a marble bust in one's studio? This thought occurred to me before I had measured the acreage I intended to use for my carving; how could I whip those enormous dimensions and reduce the mountain to a handful? When I first put drill to that eight hundred foot block, directing the hands of men I could hardly see at a distance of 1,500 feet. I was still more impressed that without some effective substitute for the thousands of enslaved craftsmen of the Egyptian days, our undertaking would never come to an end. I spent days and weeks experimenting with ways and means of blocking out masses of unnecessary stone and trying, by plug and feather wedge and drills, to split them off. All these efforts proved childish and inadequate." After months of trials and failures and careful calculations of costs, Mr. Borglum began to see that the work would be next to interminable with the labor he could afford, and by the then known methods at his disposal.

Mr. Borglum introduced the use of rock drills and other compressed-air tools for large-scale carving, but these alone did not solve the problem of disposing of the tremendous volume of rock to be removed to prepare the surface for the actual sculptural work to be done.

Mr. Borglum had given some thought to the use of explosives, but, knowing little about them, had vetoed their use. The general idea is that high explosives can only be used to destroy, disrupt, tear asunder and wreck, and, while Mr. Borglum was pondering over this subject, he came in contact with a Belgian engineer, and from their discussion of the problems to be met, it was decided to use dynamite to rough out the work. Through the cooperation of powder experts, Mr. Borglum has trained men who are now able to carve the rock on all flat or curved surfaces until only the final inch or two of rock removal to complete the design is a hand operation.

Mr. Borglum states, "We have developed the drilling and blasting away of stone on Mount

(Please turn to Page 135)

Rushmore Memorial, Black Hills, South Dakota.

Community Council Activities

DURING the year 1932, despite the continued depression in business, the several Community Councils have done excellent work. Considerable relief work has been done, not only in a financial way, but in furnishing clothing and other necessities to needy families.

Superior has done outstanding work. A committee from the Community Council, together with a community committee, has functioned during the entire year, relief totaling $6,202.93 being dispensed, the funds raised for this purpose through the employes assessing themselves monthly. This amount has not been included in the statement of income and expenditures for the Superior Community Council, inasmuch as other organizations assisted in raising the money and administering the relief.

A statement of receipts and expenditures, together with the officers of the several Community Councils, is shown below:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ROCK SPRINGS COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1932

RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand, January 1, 1932	$ 15.68
From The Union Pacific Coal Company	300.00
Impurity Docks	26.60
Card Parties and Dances	229.55
Benefits for Employes	320.05
Tennessee Minstrels	222.30
No. 4 Community Band Benefit	234.49
Scout Banquet	112.50
Rental of First Aid Park	75.00
Rental of Community Building	30.00
Girl Scout Refund	6.00
First Aid Society	351.61
Membership Dues	25.50
Band Concert and Dance	128.00
Total	$2,077.28

EXPENDITURES

To Charity	$ 395.21
Building Equipment and Expenses	97.18
Card Parties and Dances	196.63
Boy Scouts	91.65
Girl Scouts	44.62
Tennessee Minstrels	332.80
Scout Banquet	41.31
Band Benefit (Utica Jubilee Singers)	82.75
Contribution to Band for Saxophones	172.00
Christmas Benefit (Band Concert)	60.70
Christmas Celebration	153.93
Miscellaneous	37.81
Balance on Hand December 31, 1932	370.69
Total	$2,077.28

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1933

President	Mr. L. P. Hovorka
Vice-President	Mr. Wm. McMillan
Secretary	Mr. Hugh Thomas
Treasurer	Miss Anna Corneliussen

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES RELIANCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1932

RECEIPTS

On Hand, January 1, 1932	$ 79.17
From The Union Pacific Coal Company	240.00
Impurity Docks	15.00
Dances, Card Parties, Lunches, etc.	38.20
Christmas Donations	93.50
Relief Fund	36.00
Total	$ 492.87

EXPENDITURES

To Bi-Centennial Celebration	$ 18.17
Girl Scouts	10.00
Lease on Bungalow	1.00
Expenses of Dances, Card Parties, Lunches, etc.	48.58
Music, free Election Dance	15.00
Charity	69.40
Checks to Widows for Christmas	8.00
Christmas Celebration	102.85
Expense of Secretary	3.00
U. S. Government Tax on Checks	.40
Balance on Hand, December 31, 1932	216.47
Total	$ 492.87

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1933

President	Mrs. J. E. Rafferty
Secretary-Treasurer	Mrs. Mary Fearn

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES WINTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31. 1932

RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand January 1, 1932	$ 726.19
Amount not included in annual report for 1931	39.30
From The Union Pacific Coal Company	240.00
Card Parties	133.89
Local Union No. 3830	118.00
Monthly Men	20.00
Altar Society	5.00
Woman's Club	2.50
Rental of Hall	5.00
Interest on Time Deposit	14.16
Total	$1,304.04

EXPENDITURES

To Tuning Pianos (For Community Buildings)	$ 15.00
Lease of Hall	1.00
Scout Council	2.00
Expenses on Card Parties	48.40
Ledger and Stamps	1.25
Music	12.00
Charity work	170.00
Christmas Celebration	215.69
U. S. Government tax on checks	.26
Time Deposit	368.38
Balance on Hand December 31, 1932	470.06
Total	$1,304.04

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1933

President—Mr. H. T. Lunn
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Thos. J. Dodds

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES SUPERIOR COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1932

RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand January 1, 1932	$ 411.65
From The Union Pacific Coal Company	240.00
Club House Rentals	41.92
Interest	12.00
Total	$ 705.57

EXPENDITURES

To Cleaning Club House and New Furnishings	$ 138.61
Lecture Course, Speakers' Expenses	85.00
Christmas Celebration	10.00
Charity	30.00
Band Uniforms—Loan to Band	197.01
Red Cross	10.00
Girl Scouts	15.00
Boy Scouts, Registration Troop 165	12.00
U. S. Government Tax on Checks	.20
Miscellaneous Expenses	8.25
Balance on Hand December 31, 1932	199.50
Total	$ 705.57

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1933

President—Mr. L. E. Harris
Vice-President—Mrs. W. H. Richardson
Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. J. H. Haueter

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES HANNA COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1932

General Fund

RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand Beginning of Year	$ 33.12
From The Union Pacific Coal Company	300.00
Organizations and Business Houses	190.75
Dances, etc.	96.50
Rental Account	32.64
Total	$ 653.01

EXPENDITURES

To Charity	$ 162.06
Equipment	90.12
Christmas Tree	137.71
Janitor Expense	29.58
Miscellaneous	26.04
Balance on Hand End of Year	207.50
Total	$ 653.01

Rental Fund

RECEIPTS

Receipts	$ 86.50
Total	$ 86.50

EXPENDITURES

To General Fund	$ 32.64
24 Plates	2.88
U. S. Government Tax on Checks	.04
Balance on Hand End of Year	50.94
Total	$ 86.50

RECAPITULATION

General Fund	$ 207.50
Rental Fund	50.94
Certificate of Deposit	130.42
Total on Hand End of Year	$ 388.86

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1933

President—Mr. Charles Thompson
Vice-President—Mr. John H. Crawford
Secretary—Mrs. Peter Owens
Treasurer—Miss Annie Van Renterghem

Mountain Sculpture

(Continued from page 133)

Rushmore to such a nicety that I can shape out a nose to within an inch or two of the finish surface, even down over the point of the nostrils, shape out the lips, grade the contours of the cheek and the brow and all round surfaces. We can shape out even the eyeball as a whole, but the defining of the eyelids and pupils is done with a drill and the air tool operated by hand."

With this modern rock carving developing such speed, and with the corresponding decrease in cost, we may see great expansion of the mountain memorial idea in the near future.

"So you're going to the University of Chicago? What are you taking?"

"Triggernometry."

Ye Old Timers

Ninth Annual Reunion of Old Timers Association

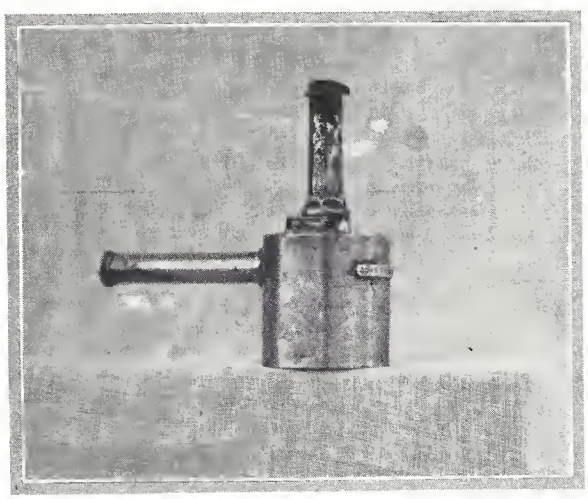
The roster of the Old Timers Association shows a remarkable growth between the year 1925 and the present moment, the change in number by districts shown below:

	1925	*1933*
Rock Springs	178	267
Hanna	44	120
Cumberland	31	—
Reliance	13	38
Superior	14	98
Winton	3	39
In China (retired)	—	12
Tono	—	17
Scattered	—	21
Total	283	612

A substantial measure of permanence of employment has alone made it possible for the organization to show its extraordinary growth of 116 per cent during the period covered. When the Cumberland mines were abandoned in 1930. the 31 members living there were transferred to other districts.

Plans are now under way to make the Ninth Annual Reunion equal to or superior to the previous meetings held.

Old Mine Lamp Found at Rock Springs



The picture shown herewith is a lamp used in the mines in the early days, which belonged to John S. Davis, who died in California several years since. It was picked up on the ash dump where it no doubt had been buried for many years. The brass container was polished, photographed, and then placed amongst other relics in the library of the General Office Building at Rock Springs. The nameplate bears the name of Mr. Davis, who was Pit Boss in old Mine No. 1 here, and later Foreman in other workings, about the year 1904.

Obituary

Mrs. Mary Goddard, relict of the late Harry Goddard, died on February 16th, at Superior. They were pioneers in the Cumberland district, until that town was abandoned in June 1930, and prior to their moving to Cumberland, her husband was employed at Spring Valley, in 1884. Funeral services were held in the L. D. S. Church at Rock Springs, interment being at Evanston. Her six sons acted as pall-bearers, William (of Ogden), John (Rock Springs), Walter (of Winton), and Henry, Ralph and Lawrence (of Superior).

The death of Mrs. Rachel Smith on February 13 at Ivinson Hospital, Laramie, removed from our midst one who will be greatly missed. She was liked by all for her many acts of kindness and cheerful nature. Mrs. Rachel Smith was born in Northumberland, England, March 7, 1868, and came to this country with her parents when a child. She lived in Carbon for many years, where she was married to James Smith. When the Carbon mines closed, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their family moved to Hanna. Mr. Smith was employed in No. 1

Mrs. Rachel Smith holding granddaughter, Bernice Smith. The two little boys are her grandson, Linwood Watson, left, and Bobbie Reese, right.

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Of Interest To Women

A Few Recipes

GINGER COOKIES

Four tablespoons shortening, ½ cup brown sugar, 1 egg, ½ cup molasses, 2½ cups pastry or cake flour, ¾ teaspoonful ginger, ½ teaspoonful salt, ½ teaspoonful soda, ½ cup sour milk.

Allow the shortening to soften at room temperature. Cream shortening until the consistency of mayonnaise about one minute, using high speed. Add sugar gradually at high speed and when all is added, scrape bowl and beat one minute longer at high speed. Add the egg whole and beat one minute, still using high speed. Add molasses and beat about one-half minute at high speed. Scrape bowl and beat a few seconds longer at high speed.

Reduce speed to low. Add sifted dry ingredients and milk alternately about one-third at a time. As batter becomes stiffer at the end, increase speed to medium. Beat just long enough to make batter smooth. Drop by teaspoonfuls about two inches apart on a greased cookie sheet. Bake for ten minutes in a moderate oven of 375 degrees Fahrenheit. This recipe makes thirty-three cookies.

MARSHMALLOW FROSTING

Delicious on the dark chocolate cake. Boil one cup granulated sugar and one-third cup water together until the syrup forms a soft ball in cold water. Then pour slowly into two stiffly beaten egg whites, beating constantly. Add one-half teaspoon vanilla and twelve marshmallows cut into quarters and beat until the consistency for spreading.

ORANGE PIE FILLING

One-half cup sugar, 4 tablespoons flour, 2 egg yolks, 1 cup orange juice, 3 tablespoons lemon juice, ⅛ teaspoon salt, ¼ cup water, 2 tablespoons butter.

Blend sugar and flour. Add rest of ingredients and cook in double boiler until thick and creamy. Stir frequently. Pour into baked pie shell and cover with meringue.

MERINGUE

Two egg whites, 4 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon grated orange rind.

Beat whites until very stiff. Slowly add sugar, beating steadily. Beat until mixture becomes creamy. Add rind. Roughly spread over filling and bake twelve minutes in slow oven. Keep pie in warm place ten minutes to aid in preventing meringue from falling. Store in cool place until serving time.

LEMON PUDDING

Two-thirds cup sugar, ⅓ cup flour, ⅛ teaspoon salt, 3 egg yolks, ⅔ cup water, 3 tablespoons lemon juice, 3 tablespoons grated lemon rind, 2 tablespoons butter, 3 egg whites, beaten.

Blend sugar, flour and salt. Add yolks, water, juice, rind and butter. Cook in double boiler until pudding is thick and creamy. Stir frequently. Add whites, mixing lightly. Pour into glass dish. Chill and serve.

DATE PUDDING

Four egg yolks, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon vanilla, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1½ teaspoons baking powder, 6 tablespoons flour, 1¼ cups chopped dates, ½ cup nuts, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, 4 egg whites, beaten.

Beat yolks and sugar. Add rest of ingredients, mixing lightly. Pour into buttered individual cups and set in pan of hot water. Bake thirty minutes in moderate oven. Unmold and serve warm or cold with creamy sauce.

PECAN PIE
(A delicious dessert)

One baked pie shell, 1 cup brown sugar, 5 tablespoons flour, 2 cups milk, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 3 egg yolks, ½ cup broken pecans, ⅛ teaspoon salt.

Blend sugar and flour. Add milk. Cook in double boiler until mixture thickens. Stir frequently. Add butter, vanilla, yolks, pecans and salt. Mix and pour into pie shell. Cover with meringue.

HOT CROSS BUNS

Scald one cupful of milk with half a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a cupful of sugar. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve a yeast cake in a quarter of a cupful of warm—not hot—water and add to the milk. Whip in two cupfuls of sifted flour, beat well and set aside in a warm place to rise for two hours, or until very light and spongy. Then fold in three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two well-beaten eggs, a quarter of a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg, a quarter of a cupful of small seedless raisins, two tablespoonfuls of candied citron shaved fine, and enough flour to make the dough stiff enough to handle. Add the flour gradually, keeping the dough soft, knead well and let rise agin. When double its bulk, form into round buns about two inches in diameter, place on buttered baking pans and leave to rise once more. When light, press or cut the form of a cross on each bun. Bake in a hot oven fifteen to twenty

minutes. When finished brush over the top with a mixture of one tablespoonful of cream and one of granulated sugar. When cool, fill the cross with plain white confectioners' icing.

Hot Cross Buns made with baking powder are less trouble and very good. Sift together three cupfuls of flour and six teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg, add a quarter of a cupful of sugar, mix well and rub in a quarter of a cupful of butter. Add fruit as in previous recipe, moisten with one to one and a quarter cupfuls of milk, make into buns and place on a buttered pan. Make a cross in the top of each bun, and bake in a hot oven 425 degrees F. Finish by brushing with cream and sugar as in previous recipe.

Natural Feeding

Natural milk is beyond question the best and safest food for the baby. It is the first duty of every mother to nurse her baby. There are very few mothers who are unable to nurse their babies as long as they are willing to do so. The first year of life is a difficult period for the new baby. He must adjust himself to new surroundings and new conditions while at the same time his body grows very rapidly. During this period, he is entirely dependent for the food he needs and the care he requires upon his mother.

The young mothers will find that there are many women who are not only willing but anxious to give advice. They will tell her that they speak from experience and the young mother will find it difficult to ignore what they have to say. She will be confused by the contradictory advice which they will offer to her. So it is that we warn her against these well-meaning friends and suggest to her that she inform herself from reliable sources and be guided by what she learns from such sources.

Breast milk is best because it is clean. pure and always at the right temperature. It does not have to be prepared and so there is no chance of dirt gaining entrance into it.

There are no utensils to be cleaned and sterilized. It is much easier to nurse the baby than to prepare feedings which require constant care to make sure that the feeding will not carry with it some harmful germs. Both time and money are saved by natural feeding, not to mention the mother's peace of mind which is ensured.

The mother's milk is especially suited for her baby. It is of the right consistency, it is readily digested and it contains the food substances which the baby requires. That these statements are correct, is shown by the fact that there is proportionately much less sickness and fewer deaths amongst naturally fed babies as compared with those artificially fed.

One of the most serious decisions which a mother is called upon to make is as to weaning her baby. So often the reasons for weaning are unreasonable or imaginary. The mother fears the baby is not doing well and immediately she jumps to the conclusion that the fault lies in her milk. In almost every case, she is wrong. No mother should wean her baby before the regular time, unless after a careful consideration of her case by her doctor, it is found to be neccssary, and there will be very few such cases.

A Lesson in Economy

Mrs. George Washington Had Her Clothes Made Over.

The business men, the politicians, and the economists are all preaching "economy"; the women of the country, likewise, are imbued with the spirit, some through necessity and some through choice. In every gathering of women, the conversation sooner or later veers to the subject of clothes, and the ways in which they ply their originality and ingenuity to the revamping of their wardrobe. It is interesting to note that the original "First Lady of the Land" was an ardent advocator of economy, not through choice but because of her democratic principles. Mrs. George Washington always dressed in a most simple and unpretentious manner considering her great wealth, and it was her custom to have her gowns and coats remodeled many times. At one time she displayed with pride two dresses made of cotton with red and brown silk stripes which had been woven at Mt. Vernon from the ravelings of old brown silk stockings and red silk damask furniture covering. What woman of today, confronted with the problem of making last year's wardrohe conform to the present fashions, would think of going to such lengths? She may make hooked rugs out of her old silk stockings, but she draws the line at converting them into a dress.

In the Spotlight

Germany has a 40-year-old organization of commercial women with a membership of 80.000.

Miss Mildred B. Didrickson, Texas, is generally conceded to be the greatest all-around athlete her sex has ever known.

Eight women attorncys in Cleveland have formed an all-feminine law firm, the first in Ohio and one of the few in the United States.

The most notorious woman in Asia today is Sai Choi San, a pirate queen who operates a fleet of twelve heavily-armed ships in the South China sea.

Mrs. Edna Weeks, distinguished as the world's first train hostess, travels on a club car between New York and Florida. She is a bridge expert.

In spite of the modern tendency to recognize women as being upon an equal footing with men, women are not eligible for jury duty in Tennessee.

Among the 116 law students of the Inns of Court in London, England, admitted to the bar recently there were six women.

The only American woman ever to receive a degree of doctor of philosophy from Belgium's University of Louvain is Miss Elizabeth Salmon of New York.

Mrs. Mary Gaines celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday recently by reading without glasses at her home in Huntington, Long Island, N. Y. She has been a librarian of the Huntington private library for twenty-five years.

Gov. Miriam A. (Ma) Ferguson of Texas reeently appointed two women friends, Mrs. J. E. King of San Antonio and Mrs. T. J. Womack of Marshall, as honorary lieutenant-colonels on her military staff.

The Ladies' Physiological Institute of Boston, Mass.. recently celebrated its eighty-fifth anniversary. The purpose of the friendly group is to "teach woman the laws of life and health and how to apply such knowledge in the home and community."

Miss Dorothy U. Smith, deputy attorney general of New York City, is engaged in protecting citizens against fakers in professional activities, such as sales of fraudulent securities and commodities.

The New York Infirmary for Women and Children is in the sole charge of women surgeons and physicians.

Senorita Laura Cortinas is the leader of the feminist movement in Uruguay, and is well known internationally in the cause of feminism.

In Turkey 125 women are employed in forty-nine branches of the Banque d'Affaires, and have become better bankers than the average men employes.

Miss Agnes M. Kenny of Milwaukee, Wis., manager of a large women's banking department, was recently elected president of the Association of Bank Women of Los Angeles, Calif.

Laundering Curtains

Curtains will last longer if washed before they are very soiled. Strong sunlight weakens the fabric, so handle them carefully. You may wash curtains in your machine if you follow the rules for washing the fabric.

Cotton Curtains:

1. Soak in lukewarm water 15 minutes.
2. Wash in heavy suds 5 minutes.
3. Wash in second suds 5 minutes, if necessary.
4. Rinse in two or more clear warm waters.

Cotton curtains should be starched lightly to give them body but not to make them stiff. A little tint of dye may be put into the starch water if desired to color the curtains. Ruffled curtains may be ironed by hand, or on a machine. Iron the ruffles first, then the body of the curtain.

Dry the curtains on stretchers or pin them fast to sheets on the floor to insure straight edges and even hems. A satisfactory way to dry tailored glass curtains is to hang each curtain on a rod at the window and run an extra rod through the bottom hem. Pull the curtain straight and taut. The weight of the lower rod will hold the curtain smooth and even. It will not require ironing. Care must be taken with rayon curtains not to stretch them too much or they may tear. If ironed, a moderately heated iron should be used.

Some curtains of silk or rayon are best dry cleaned. It is well to try a sample of such curtains before you wash them.

Concerning Salads

Vegetable or fruit salads with a plain dressing may be served with a meat course.

Salads containing eggs, nuts or cheese should never be served with the meat course.

Never repeat in a salad any fruit used in the fruit cup or any vegetable served in the previous course.

A heavier salad may be served to advantage when the dinner has consisted of fish or light poultry, such as squab or broilers.

To the Laundry

If you send all your clothes to the laundry, you would be wise to do your mending before they are sent. The laundry will not look over things and take the care that a laundress in your home would do.

Household Tips

Easy on the Varnish

To remove paper that has stuck to a polished surface, soften it with a little olive oil, then rub with a soft cloth. The paper will come off without leaving a mark.

Knows His Business

The seasoned carver will carve enough meat to provide for everyone at the table before any of it is served. This insures hot meat for everyone and as nearly simultaneous service as possible.

Tall Candles

Not only are tall candles more graceful on the

dining-room table when they are used in combination with a low floral decoration, but they are above the level of the eyes and give a soft glow to the faces rather than prove distracting, as would lower candles.

WHEN IN A PINCH

One housewife stretches the quantity of scrambled eggs by soaking a half slice of bread in milk and mashing it with a fork and adding for each two eggs used. Beat the bread pulp together with the eggs and scramble as usual. She claims you cannot detect it and yet you have added tremendously to the quantity.

A GOOD CLEANING

Never use a brass kettle that has been put away for any length of time without first cleaning it inside and out with salt and vinegar. Then rinse with boiling water.

SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENTS

One woman puts her boxes of spices along the side of the cupboard, arranging them alphabetically. She avoids that search for the correct spice and soon learns their positions without looking.

Warm gingerbread with whipped cream is a simple and wholesome dessert.

Add a little brown sugar to stewed prunes. It gives them a delightful flavor.

A little sugar will improve the flavor of cream of tomato soup and stewed tomatoes.

A date stuffed with cream cheese is a nice little addition to the winter salad plate.

That small amount of mashed potatoes may be added to the meat for meat cakes and make it go much further.

The meat cakes made out of hamburg steak can be made so much more tasty if lemon juice is squeezed over them just before serving.

Ye Old Timers

(Continued from page 136)

Mine, where he lost his life in the 1903 explosion. Mrs. Smith is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Beatrice Watson, two sons, Norman and Lynwood Smith, and six grandchildren. Funeral services were conducted February 17 at the Methodist Church by Rev. A. D. Wilson. The Pythian Sisters and the Women of the Moose, of which she was a member, held their services in the church. Interment was made in Carbon cemetery.

Robert R. Buston, ex-Foreman, Central Coal & Coke Company, and for many years in the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company, died on March 4th at his home in this city after a long illness. He was born in Durham, England, July 16th, 1860, settling in Bevier, Missouri, and for a period of about thirty years had served the Central Company. He leaves a family of two sons and three daughters. together with four grandchildren.

Mr. Buston was highly respected in the community. The remains were interred in Mountain View Cemetery here. His early days with The Union Pacific Coal Company date back to 1879, and his arrival in Rock Springs in 1893.

Easter

What exultations in my mind
From the love-bite of this Easter wind!
My head thrown back, my face doth shine
Like yonder Sun's, but warmer mine.
A butterfly—from who knows where?—
Comes with a stagger through the air,
And, lying down, doth ope and close
His wings, as babies work their toes;
Perhaps he thinks of pressing tight
Into his wings a little light!
And many a bird hops in between
The leaves he dreams of, long and green,
And sings for nipple-buds that show
Where the full-breasted leaves must grow.
Winter is dead, and now we sing
This welcome to the new-born Spring.

PASSING THE BUCK

A slow-pay customer sent the following note to his garage mechanic: "Please send car; if Okeh, will send check."

The mechanic, however, was not doing any business on such risky terms, so he wrote back. "Send check; if Okeh, will send car."

AND CHARGE IT

Garage Mechanic: "What's the trouble, lady?"

Mrs. Newdriver: "They say that I have a short circuit. Can you lengthen it while I wait, please?"

"I went West in '89," said the New Yorker.

"How fur did ye get?" inquired the miner.

"Buffalo." said the New Yorker.

"I went East the same year," replied the miner. "Went fur's Butte, Mont. Nearly ran into each other, didn't we?"

CIVIC EDUCATION

A filling station proprietor in Tennessee, where the tax on a gallon of gasoline is 8 cents, has found a novel and effective way of vitalizing the price. A sign over his station presents the following expert study in the origin and incidence of taxation:

Governor Horton	7 cents
Hoover	1 cent
Gas	6 cents
Freight	3 cents
Distribution	4 cents
Me	2 cents
	23 cents

Our Young Women

Spring and Summer Fashions

SIGNS of spring come by way of chiffon beach dresses that one of the dressmakers is fashioning for the warm days to come. They reach as far as the ground and usually have little capes to accompany, as well as fluffy chiffon parasols. White will evidently be a strong favorite for 1933 beach wear.

Another outfit has a beige dress with small red spots and full-length cape lined with red. A pajama ensemble is cut all in one in printed crepe in tones of blue, green, black and white.

The little cape also seems to be a sure sign of spring and summer. Whether for day or evening wear, it adorns the shoulders and very often takes the place of sleeves.

The cape effect is often suggested in close-fitting shoulder drapery of tailored afternoon dresses in colored wool crepe. A very smart one of this description comes in dark red. Another in beige crepella has a nigger-brown bodice of waistcoat design to help give the air of an ensemble and is worn with the latest tasseled necklace in beige and brown.

The ruby is to make a fashionable comeback this spring, according to latest reports from the chic jewelry-makers who are showing sets of earrings, necklaces, rings, bangles and clips.

Spring bag shapes are round or oval, torpedo or pouchlike. The flat pochette and rectangular ones are not seen so much. Metal motifs and monograms are harmonizing with the buckles of some new shoes, white metal or copper or the new rose-gold being the most popular.

Plenty has been said these last few seasons about cotton as a dressy fabric; the new cottons that look like wools and so on. Likewise, there has been much talk of woolens crashing into dressy circles. One of the most interesting things noted in the first Spring and Summer fashion shows is the way in which these two fabrics are being combined. It constitutes a textile partnership that makes both fabrics smarter and more practical.

A wool blouse, for example, makes a heavy cotton suit possible, even for early Spring wear, while cotton touches lend freshness and novelty to wool or silk outfits. Of course, under the heading of cotton are included all fabrics of the same simple persuasion, such as linen, hemp and the new flax weaves which hold promise of being the textile runners of the season.

It is generally said that this will be a good season for prints—prints for morning, afternoon and evening—and naturally that calls for a great variety of designs and fabrics.

The most important news seems to center about the fact that, for daytime, designs are small and spaced pretty widely apart, and that for their inspiration designers have paged through their geometrics and lifted their eyes to the skies. Plenty of the background color must show to meet the requirements of high style.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Made Honorary President of Girl Scouts

THE Executive Committee of the National Council of Girl Scouts has tendered to Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt the Honorary Presidency of the organization and she has accepted the proffer, being the fifth wife of a United States President consecutively to fill that office.

In a recent talk on the national value of Girl Scouting, some of her views may be appropriate at this time:

> "A training in unselfish service which naturally results in better citizenship and will ultimately result in better government is one great contribution made by the Girl Scouts to the Nation.
>
> "Training in citizenship should come prior to that of home-making. A girl who is taught to give unselfish service to her neighbor and her community is being trained unconsciously to be a good citizen, as what she does as a girl in her group, she will do as a grown-up in her country.
>
> "I realize that parents and teachers in these parlous times have but little opportunity to lend aid to a girl in re using her leisure time rightly. Such help is particularly necessary in moments like these when so many diversions offer, and it is imperative that a girl should have guidance, as, without experience, she cannot reach the proper conclusion or decision. The Girl Scout program does offer the necessary assistance in making a selection.
>
> "Play should be organized as carefully as work and it should be so planned as to develop one's creative talents, one's ingenuity. So few were the diversions in the old days that girls had to use their ingenuity, while today there is little to stimulate it—it must be drawn

out, cultivated, and educated, if it is not to be lost."

As to Camping, she declared, "it offsets the hurry of modern life, it gives the girls a kind of living they cannot obtain anywhere else today, wholesome, simple, close to the soil, the camping feature more important, in my opinion, than the housekeeping or home-making. A girl will get the latter in some form always in her own home and probably in a more technical way in her school. the camping being less likely to come within her routine experience."

Juliette Low—Founder of Girl Scouts

By NORAH MEADE CORCORAN.

WHEN someone congratulated Juliette Low on the great work she had done by giving Girl Scouting to American girls, her characteristic comment was:

"The angel Gabriel himself could not make them take what they didn't want."

It is eloquent of Mrs. Low's attitude as founder of the movement that so little is known of her today outside her immediate Girl Scout circle. But now that the Girl Scouts, who "come of age" on March 12, have developed from a single seed into this huge tree of many branches, it is interesting to inquire who was the woman that did the planting and why she did it in Savannah, Ga., twenty-one years ago.

When one tries to sum up Juliette Low, as her nephew has done charmingly, she appears as the most completely lovable, illogical and talented woman ever born on the American continent. Perhaps the contradictions in her character may be explained by the contrasts in her ancestry and upbringing. Her mother came of pioneer Illinois stock, and her father fought in the Confederate army. Daisy, as she was called, grew up in an atmosphere of Indian legends told by a grandmother who was once a captive of an Indian tribe, and of the Civil War, in which she herself was a youthful participant. A "rebel," she tasted her first sugar, sitting on Sherman's knee. Later she was to walk indignantly from a party in her honor in Africa, because an innocent Sudanese band played "Marching Through Georgia."

What was Juliette Low's line in life, if one may use the colloquial term, before she became founder and worker of the Girl Scouts? Listing her interests is like itemizing the list of Girl Scout activities. She was an actress, she painted, played the piano, modelled, built a forge at which she made the iron gates for her English estate, rode, spoke several languages, was devoted to animals. She owned a dog she called "Bowwow", a Maltese cat called "Kittle"', a gray parrot called "Polly Poons", a macaw called "Blue Bird". When, living in London once she had to park the macaw in the zoo, where she visited it regularly to the delight of bystanders, who could hear the bird on her departure yelling: "Come back, Mamma."

Married but childless, deaf and delicate in a way prophetic of the disease that killed her, Juliette Low founded the Girl Scouts by infecting a group of Savannah youngsters with her own enthusiasm for the program. That enthusiasm was later to infect other girls by the hundreds of thousands. Over a million have felt the need for and enjoyed the fun of Girl Scouting, as adapted by Juliette Low and her followers from the program conceived by the father of all Scouting, Lord Baden-Powell.

What was the secret of Mrs. Low's success? Perhaps she has summed it up herself in her summing-up of the character of the Chief Scout.

"The impression he makes on one is contradictory," she wrote. "For instance, all his portraits and all of his writings represent him in action, though never has any human being given me such a feeling of peace. He rushes from one engagement to another, though he doesn't strike me as restless or pushed or driven. It may be because in his own mind he is not personally seeking anything. His activities are for mankind and he has, perhaps, eliminated the effort to attain things for himself. When a man has conquered his enemies, they say death is the greatest conquest left, but isn't self even greater?"

Certainly self was conquered in Juliette Low. Always kind, thoughtful, cheerful, she could crack a joke on the day she died. Her best epitaph is the answer recently given by a little girl who was asked what Girl Scouting meant to her. "Fun." said the little girl. Juliette Low has brought fun to over a million girls and will to many million more, and that fun is admitted by churchmen, sociologists and educators today to be one of the finest assets now of the American people.

Girl Scout Notes

The Nyoda Girl Scout Troop No. One was hostess to the Girl Scout Council, Captains, Lieutenants and the Girl Scouts of the city on March 13th at 7:30 P. M. at the No. 4 Community Hall. the occasion being the twenty-first anniversary of the Girl Scout movement. All Scouts participated in the beautiful flag ceremony, Martha Lightner acting as color bearer with Flora Shiamanna and Mary Sturman as color guards. The Girl Scout promise and laws were given, then the Girl Scout flag song. "O Beautiful Banner."

Following this routine came a delightful, entertaining program:

"Life of Juliette Low, Founder of Girl Scouting" .....Mary Whelan
"Tribute to Mrs. Low".....Genevieve James
"History of Girl Scouting"..Mrs. S. S. Yahner
Piano Solo .....Elsie Vehar
Recitation, "Leisure".....Dena Shiamanna
Piano Solo .....Carmen Husa

Recitation, "Heart's Desire"...Lillian Remitz
Song "Lullaby".....Doris Hansen
Recitation, "Out Where the West Begins"...
.....Marjorie Wilde
Reading.....June Hatt
Piano Solo.....Virginia Willard
Tap Dance....Vivian Travis and Grace Foote
Piano Duet.....Margaret Richards and
Gertrude Beveridge
Song......"Indian" Troop

The entire group joined in Scout songs under the direction of Susie Chokie and Margaret Anderson, Stella Bean at the piano.

At the conclusion of the above interesting entertainment, Anna Sulenta and attendants trooped in with the birthday cake, Mrs. Angus Hatt poured tea, while Scout Commissioner Mrs. Libby cut the cake.

Thus closed a big day in local Girl Scouting affairs.

Boy Scout Activities

INAUGURATED on March 4th, 1933, as the thirty-second President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt automatically became Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Roosevelt is no stranger in Boy Scout ranks, having been one of the founders and First President of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, and an active worker in that field for some twelve years past.

On February 8, celebrations were held in many cities throughout the land, that date being the twenty-third anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. Scout President, Walter W. Head, broadcasted from New York, informing his thousands of listeners that "in scouting, we are now entering a new year, and while the results achieved in the past 23 years have, by no means, been all that we would wish them to be, yet we have every reason to be happy for today a larger number of boys are enjoying the game of Scouting than ever before in our history. Almost five million boys have come under the influence of the Scout Movement since our first anniversary, a total membership, including the leaders, of whom the vast majority have been volunteers, of almost six millions."

Over ten thousand Scout Units received the Hoover Award during Boy Scout Week, this consisting of a blue streamer to be attached to the Troop flag-staff with the words "President Hoover Award—1932," the units referred to having met certain requirements in the inauguration of the Ten Year Program. Many other flags, streamers and awards were given out and great enthusiasm was displayed over the real progress shown.

At Community Hall, Rock Springs, on Saturday evening, March 4, Troop No. 4 of Boy Scouts sponsored a card party and dance, which proved to be quite successful. Mrs. Merlone (of Quealy) and Mrs. Art. Henkell, won the ladies' prizes, Messrs. Lyon and George Blackledge those for the men; Mrs. Blackledge and Mrs. McDowell, the free for all prizes.

Boy Scout Court of Honor

THE regular monthly Court of Honor for the Boy Scouts of the Sweetwater District was held at the Congregational Church Saturday evening, March 11.

A very fine program was presented by Troop No. 166 under the direction of Scoutmaster Matt Strannigan. Mr. William Matthews, chairman of the Troop Committee, presided at the Court of Honor.

There was a very fine group of Scouts, Scouters and boosters present, and an unusually enthusiastic feeling toward scouting was manifested by all who were in attendance.

The following badges were awarded:

TENDERFOOT BADGES: Sherald Porter and John Samuels of Troop No. 170 and Ronald McGregor and Boyd Marshall of Troop No. 166.

SECOND CLASS BADGES: Victor Redkovich of Troop No. 170, and Keith Boyce, Troop No. 167.

STAR SCOUT BADGE: Harold Buffo of Troop No. 165.

LIFE SCOUT BADGE: Mike Legerski of Troop No. 165.

MERIT BADGES: Albert Hesketh, Book Binding and Firemanship; Jack Hesketh, Book Binding and Firemanship; Donald McIntosh, Art; Kendall Minnick. Electricity; Raymond Messinger, Firemanship; William McMillan, Woodcarving; Matt Wilde, Carpentry; Donald Anderson, Wood Working and Carpentry; George Patrina, Electricity; Paul Patrina, Art; Gus Ambos, Animal Industry; Harold Buffo, Personal Health, Reptiles and Bird Study; George Burke, Farm Home and its planning; Robert Dixon, Civics and Bird Study; Clifford Law, Farm House and its planning, Civics and Handicraft; Hale Law, Handicraft; Mike Legerski, Farm Home and its planning, Athletics and Architecture; Roy Wylam, Bird Study.

A First Class Badge was awarded to Earl Purdy.

Troop No. 167 was awarded the prize for making the most points at the Courts of Honor for the past four months. A beautiful Scout picture was the trophy presented.

The President's Awards for the year 1932 were given Troop No. 165 of Superior, Troop No. 169 of Rock Springs and Troop No. 170 of Rock Springs, this award made by the President of the

(Please turn to page 144)

Our Little Folks

Puzzling Card Tricks

Remove the four five-spot cards from the deck and place them on top of one another in such a way that one pip on each card is concealed.

Certain cards are "pointers". For example, the seven of spades has seven spots and five of them point in one direction. The aces of spades, hearts and clubs are pointers. The seven of diamonds is also a pointer, because it has one odd point, above the center.

Take all the pointers from the deck and arrange them with their principal points in one direction. Group these cards at the center of the pack and fan them. Ask someone to select one of these pointers. Turn the pack around and let the chosen card be returned.

After the pack has been shuffled a glance at the faces of the cards will reveal the chosen card, for it will be pointing the opposite way from the other cards.

The amateur magician places a pack of cards on the table and asks one of his friends secretly to select three cards. Then the conjurer tells him to choose one of the three cards without naming it.

"Remember the three chosen cards," says the conjurer as he places the three cards in his pocket, "and I shall produce the selected card."

Before performing this trick the magician secretly puts two cards of any kind in his pocket. He carefully notes and memorizes the arrangement of the three cards chosen by his friend, and remembers whether he places them on top or below the first two cards. Next, the conjurer withdraws two cards, holds them face downward and informs his friend that the selected card is still in his pocket. The magician withdraws two of the selected cards. Then he requests his friend to name the chosen card and puts his hand in his pocket, at the same time recalling how the three cards were arranged. In this way the conjurer can produce the chosen card, leaving two cards in his pocket so he can perform the trick again.

Why Birds Cast Their Feathers

Feathers become worn, torn and broken, and must be replaced. The moulting of birds is similar to what takes place in other forms of animal life. Horses grow long coats of hair in winter which they shed in summer. Dogs cast their coats. Snakes cast their skins; crabs and other shell-fish cast their shells. If a crab lived always in one shell his body could never grow any bigger. At a certain time in the year his flesh becomes very watery, so he can draw his great claws through the narrow opening at the top of the shells in which they are enclosed, and he comes out of his shell almost as soft and pulpy as an egg in its skin with its shells removed. Birds are never left bare like this. They moult gradually. Some are so completely robbed of their strong feathers that they are glad to go into hiding until the new ones grow. They are then as defenceless as is the stag which has shed its mighty antlers.

When Mother Reads Aloud

When Mother reads aloud, the past
Seems real as every day;
I hear the tramp of armies vast.
I see the spears and lances cast.
I join the thrilling fray;
Brave knights and ladies fair and proud
I meet, when Mother reads aloud.

When Mother reads aloud, far lands
Seem very near and true;
I cross the desert's gleaming sands,
Or hunt the jungle's prowling bands,
Or sail the ocean blue;
Far heights, whose peaks the cold mists shroud,
I scale, when Mother reads aloud.

When Mother reads aloud, I long
For noble deeds to do—
To help the right, redress the wrong;
It seems so easy to be strong,
So simple to be true.
Oh, thick and fast the visions crowd
My eyes, when Mother reads aloud.

—Author Unknown.

Boy Scout Activities

(Continued from page 143)

United States for meeting certain requirements in Advancement and service in Scouting. We can well be proud of the splendid work of these troops for the year 1932.

April Court of Honor at Superior

The next regular Court of Honor of the Sweetwater District will be held at Superior under the auspices of Troop No. 165 directed by Scoutmaster James H. Haueter. The exact date has not as yet

been set, but it will be near the middle of the month. Definite announcement as to date will be made later.

BOOST SCOUTING AND YOU ARE ASSISTING IN MAKING THE FUTURE GENERATION SAFE FOR AMERICA.

Troop No. 165 of Superior Makes Best Rating for February

In the Rating contest for the Scout troops of the Sweetwater District for points made at the Court of Honor, Troop No. 165 of Superior was first with 164 points. Other troops were rated as follows: Troop No. 167, 150 points; Troop No. 170, 72 points; Troop No. 166, 67 points; Troop No. 169, 41 points; Troop No. 172, 22 points; Troop No. 128 of Winton, no report, and Reliance Troop no report.

Congregational Troop Organized

A new Troop of Scouts sponsored by the Congregational Church was registered at the Court of Honor, March 11. The following were registered as Officers and Scouts: Scoutmaster Matt Strannigan, Assistant Scoutmaster Jack McLeod, Chairman of Troop Committee William Matthews, Troop Committeemen, George I. Mitchell and C. L. Agnew, Scouts Wm. Strannigan, William Matthews, Jr., Ronald MacGregor, Cecil Haines, Jr., Carlton Wilkins, Calvin Elder, Arthur Henkell, Jr., Jack Beveridge and Boyd Marshall.

This should develop into an unusual troop with the splendid leadership, together with the fine group of boys and excellent facilities for a meeting place.

SAFETY FIRST

Doctor—Have you told Mr. Cafoozalum that he is the father of twins?

Nurse—No, he is shaving.

WILD GOOSE HUNT

Grace—Where are you going?

Esther—Trying to find where them pigeons live.

Grace—What for?

Esther—Want some holes for my desk.

WHY PICK OUT BOOKKEEPER?

Mabel—Aren't there any bright lights at all in the life of a bookkeeper?

Shaw—Yes, on the seat of his trousers.

"POOR FISH"

Gus and Ole, at a northern fishing resort, hired a hotel boat and found great fishing at a certain spot in the nearby lake. So they decided to mark the place and come back for more sport after lunch. At the dock Gus said to Ole: "Ole, did you mark the place?"

"Yah," said Ole; "Ay put a pencil mark on side of boat."

"Are you dumb?" exclaimed Gus. "May be ve don't get same boat after lunch!"

A SUGGESTION TO MEN

This suggestion comes from a well-known resident engineer:

"The next time your wife uses your razor as a can opener, try using her powder puff for polishing your shoes."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mrs. Jake McDonald's mother, Mrs. James Overy, Sr., of Salt Lake City, Utah, is visiting here. Mrs. Overy is recovering from a serious illness.

Miss Leona Sturman entertained at a bridal shower in honor of Mrs. Tino Olivero, formerly Miss Lucile Davis. The bride received many useful gifts.

Miss Ada Olson, of Denver, Colorado, made a short visit here with her cousin, Mrs. Ben Butler. Miss Olson was enroute to California.

Mrs. Chas. Gregory entertained the Royal Neighbors Sewing Circle at her home in the Barracks.

Arthur Clegg is ill and confined to his home on Elk Street.

Albert Sellars and family have moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, where they expect to locate.

Miss Aida Goddard, of Cleveland, Ohio, visited here with her brother, John Goddard.

Isaac Roberts, Sr., is confined to his home at the Barracks.

Clarence, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan D. Potter, is recovering from an operation for appendicitis, recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Anton W. Mrak has gone to Oregon, where he will spend the next two months, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. and Mrs. John K. Johnson have moved into the house vacated by Robert Stuart on No. 1 Hill.

S. D. Wardle is visiting with relatives in Denver, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walsh visited at the home of Port Ward in Superior.

Reliance

Mr. W. E. Banks has been a Reliance visitor several times this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dexter and son, Raymond, and Mr.

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and Mrs. Dick Dexter and son, Ronald, of Superior, visited at the home of Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Blacker, and son, of Superior, visited in Reliance at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McPhie, and Mr. and Mrs. Farrel Wilde.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter and daughters visited in Superior recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rodda of Rock Springs visited at the A. L. Zeiher home.

Mrs. Ralph Buxton and Mrs. Richard Gibbs, of Winton, visited here with friends.

Miss Verna Vollack has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. John Meeks and family visited at the F. Fox home in Winton.

Among the children in Reliance having birthday parties recently are Marjorie Zelenka, Elsie May Harrigan, and Doral Wildes.

Mrs. F. L. Roberts and Mrs. John Christie of Rock Springs have visited in Reliance several times during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. James McPhie of Rock Springs visited in Reliance with friends.

Mrs. Alice Hackett and Mrs. Ellen Williams are now able to be up and around again after their recent illness.

Johnny Reuter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Reuter, underwent a nasal operation. He is recovering real nicely.

Winton

A public card party was sponsored March 4 by the Community Council, with twenty tables of players present. Miss Dancel Zigich and Charles Besso won first prizes, Mrs. John Henderson and Bob Stewart, second; and Mrs. Frank Cameron the free for all. A nice lunch was served at the close of the evening.

Vernon, small son of Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Delgado, is home from the hospital.

Martin Reiva, Jr., has been very ill with Scarlet Fever.

Frank Piersanti has been confined to the hospital with pneumonia.

Elmer Bendall and Douglas Johnson, of Nebraska, were visitors at the Kenyon home for a few days.

Miss Eunice MacDonald, of Rock Springs, and Norval Henderson, of Winton, were married at Manila, Utah, on March 6.

The Winton Band has combined with the Reliance Band, and practices are being held alternately in each district.

The Mayor's Relief Committee of Rock Springs held a dance at the Amusement Hall, Thursday, March 16, for the benefit of the unemployed.

Mrs. McKean left Saturday, March 4, for her home in Salt Lake City after spending two weeks at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Henderson.

Mrs. K. E. Kreuger, Mrs. G. A. Neal, and Mrs. Victor Kalinowski motored to Colorado, and while there attended the wedding of Lucile Kalinowski, formerly of Winton.

The Krppan family has moved to Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLeod, of Rock Springs, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Finnan, Tuesday, March 7.

Superior

Postmaster H. A. Wylam is sporting a new Chevrolet Sedan.

Mr. Milton Robinson, of Rock Springs, and Miss Mary Morrow, of Superior, were married in Coalville, Utah, Saturday, February 11. The community extends best wishes for a happy and prosperous married life.

A beautiful U. S. Flag and a large picture of George Washington are new decorations in the Superior Post Office.

Mrs. Roy Hiner and son, Junior, left a short time ago for California to visit relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. William Higgins, Miss Doris Robinson and Miss Elvira Powell motored from Rawlins, Friday evening, February 17, to attend the basket ball game and the K. P. anniversary dance.

Mrs. Geo. A. Brown entertained the members of the Altar Society at her home on Wednesday, February 22. A delicious lunch was served. Bridge prizes were awarded as follows: Mrs. Robert Hotchkiss, first; Mrs. Mary Bertagnolli, second; Mrs. Frank Hicks, consolation; and Mrs. Frank Stortz, guest.

The Ladies' Aid Bridge Luncheon given at the Club House, Saturday afternoon, February 18, was well attended. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Lucy Caine, first; and Miss E. Mousolite, second.

The K. of P. anniversary dance held at the Union Hall Saturday evening, February 18, was well attended. Guests from all surrounding towns were in attendance.

Mrs. Pete McMahon of Rock Springs was a house guest, during the month, of her sister, Mrs. Albert Hicks.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dodds, of Winton, and Mrs. Axel Johnson, of Rock Springs, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Brown, Wednesday, March 1.

Hanna

The Knights of Pythias Lodge celebrated its anniversary on February 18 at Finn Hall with a banquet very ably served by the Knights to about 130 guests. After the spread a very interesting program was enjoyed, dancing following.

Miss Ruth Milliken is convalescing from an appendicitis operation.

Miss Elizabeth Freeman and Mrs. August Lappala are patients at the Hanna Hospital, having undergone appendicitis operations.

Mrs. Wm. Freeman, who was very ill with pneumonia, is getting along nicely now.

Mr. Thos. Dodds returned from a few weeks visit in Los Angeles, California.

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Mrs. Oscar Annala, Miss Lempi Annala and Mr. Andrew Aho motored to Cody, where they were called by the serious illness of Miss Anna Annala, who is teaching there. Word has been received that Miss Annala is getting along fairly well.

Miss Bertha Puro and Evor Kumpula, both of Hanna, were married at Kimball, Nebraska, on March 4. In honor of their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Puro entertained at a wedding dance at the Finn Hall on March 11 to which the public was invited.

About fifty Hanna people, members of the Moose Lodge and Auxiliary, attended a joint meeting of the Moose in Laramie on March 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Jalmer Pelkonen of Rock Springs visited here for a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Gust Ojala.

Mrs. Geo. Penman spent a few days in Denver where she went to consult a specialist.

The Hanna High school basket ball team returned from the District Tournament, bringing with them a trophy for second place. Hanna made a good showing, the scores being: Hanna and Cokeville, 18-17 favor of Hanna; Hanna and Kemmerer, 25-23, favor of Hanna; and Hanna and Rock Springs, 12-18, favor of Rock Springs.

Mrs. John Pauletich is ill at the Ivinson Hospital at Laramie.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lucas, Bernard Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hapgood and children and Virgil Thomas motored to Green River to see the basketball game.

Wm. and Alfred Hapgood received word of the death of their grandmother, Mrs. W. A. Clark, at Croweburg, Kansas, on February 25.

Members of the Epworth League presented the play, "Hunting a Husband" at the theatre on Tuesday, March 14. The play was coached by Mrs. Henry Peterson and was very well presented. The funds will be used to pay the expenses of those who wish to attend League Institute this summer.

A Great Health Builder

Yesterday we were discussing calories—today it is vitamines or electrons or some such minute division of food.

But all the time we are thinking of health. Pure milk is not only a great health builder —but it's the most economical of foods.

"Save on other things, if you must, but not on Milk."

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The Rock Springs National Bank fully realizes and sincerely regrets the inconvenience that you have experienced during the bank holiday proclaimed by the President.

We desire to express our gratefulness for your co-operation and for the patient manner in which you have accepted the situation.

Although this bank has at all times been in a position to meet any reasonable demand we were glad to co-operate with the President in his successful endeavor to find a solution to the National financial problem.

The officers and directors of this institution feel that the wisdom of our policy in protecting our depositors been fully vindicated in the recent crisis.

Now that by authority of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury we are permitted to resume our banking functions, we welcome the continuance of our banking relations.

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ROBERT D. MURPHY
A. WALTERS
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ROBERT D. MURPHY, *Vice-Pres.*
W. H. GOTTSCHE, *Vice-Pres.*
C. ELIAS, *Cashier*
A. WALTERS, *Asst. Cashier*
F. PLEMEL, *Asst. Cashier*

The Office Broom

Well, as he rid himself of a deep sigh, the moratorium has been called off and we may all breathe again with safety, draw a check upon our funds under deposit when in need of some ready cash, etc. "Isn't it a grand and glorious feeling?" The writer was in a bank today, counted fourteen people awaiting turns at the tellers' cages, nearly all of them concerned only with "putting in money," and such broad smiles and jollity pervaded the atmospbere one would almost draw the conclusion that the bank staff was holding a "pink tea" for its clientele. Such an enormous load had been lifted from their minds that with one accord everybody conceded that truly the banks were their friends, protectors and benefactors.

WHAT'S YOUR AVERAGE?

Speaking about averages—tbere are hundreds of thousands of men and boys who can tell you the batting average of Babe Ruth or a host of other baseball gladiators, but do not know anything about their own averages. Perhaps they do not know how to figure it. Well, it's a simple process. Here it is. Try it.

00 per cent—I won't.
10 per cent—I can't.
20 per cent—I don't know how.
30 per cent—I doubt it.
40 per cent—I wish I could.
50 per cent—I think I might.
60 per cent—I might.
70 per cent—I think I can.
80 per cent—I can.
90 per cent—I will.
100 per cent—I did.

Word has been received from Long Beach and contiguous territory in Southern California that the Rock Springs contingent luckily escaped the ravages of the earthquake.

Extract from a schoolgirl's essay, after a visit to the Teton and Yellowstone National Parks:

"When we go camping, we must keep the place neat, we must be very careful to put out our fire. This is God's country. Don't burn it up and make it look like hell."

Many of the ardent fishermen in the General Offices, stores and filling stations are busying themselves in leisure time by re-wrapping their favorite bamboo rods, and making new spoons with more alluring or attractive baiting possibilities.

The golfers, too, are not behind the times, cleaning up the old bag, polishing and stringing the clubs, etc.

This will bring a tear to your eye, if, in the long, long ago you recall your trip on the Iron steamer to Coney Island. The Iron Steamboat Company built seven vessels in 1881 for the Coney Island flotilla and in their day it is estimated they have carried over one hundred million of excursionists. The Company recently failed and, of course, the outfit was purchased from the Receivers by others, and, it is stated, the boats will carry on—iron hulls—good for another 100 years. You may remember there were seven in the fleet, viz.: Cepheus, Cygnus, Taurus, Perseus, Pegasus, Cetus, and Sirius.

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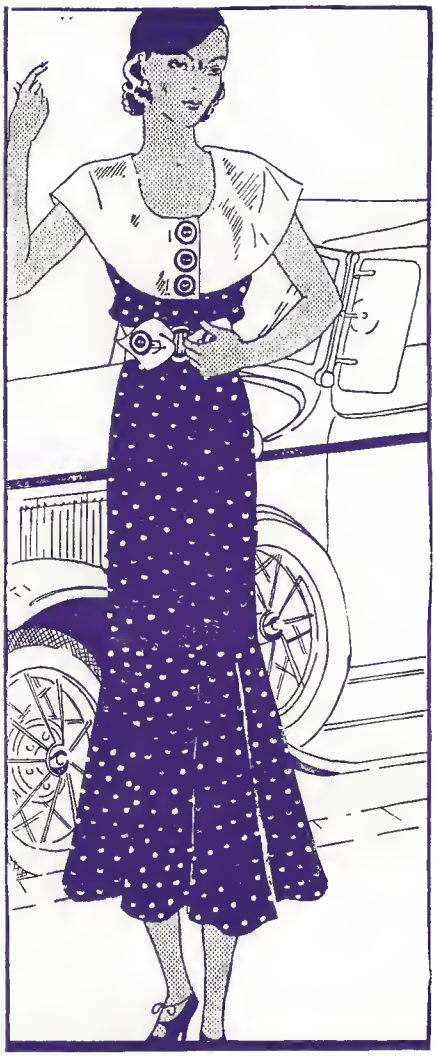

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